HOUSES AND LANDS.
MES H. NORTH & CO.,
110 GRAFTON STREET.
'Phone, Dublin 63.
RE STREET—FOR SALE, with clear possession, Premises, comprising shop, parlour, and six rooms over; also Long lease; low head rent.—James H. North and Co., Agents, 110 Grafton street.
HFARNHAM OR DISTRICT—WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE, a medium-sized House, with a small quantity of ground, in the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham. Particulars to be sent to James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.
NISHED HOUSE WANTED, KINGSTOWN OR DALKEY, overlooking the sea. Detached preferred. Would be taken for three or four months from the 1st of May. Replies to James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street.
MES H. NORTH & CO.,
110 GRAFTON STREET.
SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.
HOUSES TO LET AND WANTED.
RGE bedroome Residence, Co. Wicklow, Let, furnished; near sea and rail; £300 per ann. Inspection by appointment. 24 D
Seaforth, Liverpool, 6 months from April, non-drinkers, Auctioneers, Gravesons. 28 D
IEW, Lucan road, Kingstown, to Let or Sell. Let April. Write or call. 23 R
Wanted, Furnished House or Cottage, let; not less than four months. Rent, gardens, boat, etc., M 721, this office. 27 C
Seaside—To be Let, yearly, attractive Bungalow residence, well Furnished; 2 reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom (h. and c.), etc., large garden, stables, coachhouse, motor shed, etc.; 3 miles from station, town, and golf links. Rent—£ 44s6, Residence." this office. 25 D
BY Residence, exceptionally well furnished, facing 44 acres, 9 miles from Dublin; 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, commodious out-houses; rent £18 per M 779, this office. 27 E
Houses to Let, near Monaghan; fruit garden; resident district.—M 668, this office. 25 C
STONES—Furnished House to Let, late bedroom, drawing-room, close £16.—M 669, this office. 25 E
CEMAN wanted Let this large well Furnished house, or Unfurnished with Apartments for Furnished Lodgers; grounds; stands; stone, terms arranged.—M 697 this office. 26 D
STONE, beside sea—Well Furnished Small Villa House to Let, electric light, bath, May to September.—Z 4664, House," this office. 27 D
Wanted, Sutton, Malahide, or Greystones, for June and July; state lowest terms, etc.—M 452, this office. 25 D
TOWN—Well Furnished House, near sea, let, for summer months.—H., Irish Times Branch Dalkey. 25 D
TOWN—Well Furnished House, every convenience, near Sea; from May, six months, £4-£5 per week.—"House," this office. 24 D
TOWN—Advertisements (Ireland) for "Irish Times" can be handed in at Smith and Paterson's, up to 4 p.m. (Wednesday, 1 p.m.) Office, Lower Camden st. 24 D
ull Exchange House, 4 months, Ave. another Dublin, or would Let Half, permanently, any part of Dublin; rent £45.—M 452, this office. 24 C
House Let nicely Furnished House (detached), three months from August, central position, £4 Z 4666, House," this office. 24 D
House to Let, Furnished, Bungalow or Cottage, Carlisle terrace; moderate.—M 741, this office. 27 D
House of Bungalow Wanted, good, short distance Delgany; moderate rent; six months. Detached preferred. Would be taken for three or four months from the 1st of May. Replies to James H. North and Co., 110 Grafton street. 23 R
Furnished House to Let, Blackrock, July and August, near train, 9am.—M 742, this office. 27 D
Country House, in Co. Carlow, Furnished, with garden and paddock; rent £250.—Replies Z 4432, House," this office. 25 D
Residence, Furnished, Howth, Malahide or Baldoyle; July and August.—M 242, this office. 23 E
ull furnished House to Let, Unfurnished, in near sea; Sandycove preferred.—M 362, this office. 24 C
ull, small Furnished Cottage or Flat to Let from 1st April, near sea, Kingstown to Malahide district, state terms.—M 694, this office. 26 R
D, July, August, small House, Blackrock, Dalkey, Dun Laoghaire, Monkstown, Booterstown, Co. Dublin; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.—M 721, this office. 27 C
Unfurnished, a small House, or Half Flat, Dublin or Environs, Co. Dublin.—M 694, this office. 27 C
RTHWAITE, Park, W., Dun Laoghaire (Kingstown)—To Let or Sell, splendid House, no expense on Publicness for Sale.—9 Clare street, Dublin. 24 D
FURNISHED, Greystones, or Sells 3 bedrooms, tennis, non-basement.—Arthur Keane. 24 D
MENTS TO LET AND WANTED.
Sutton—Wanted, Boyd Residence, near church, two ladies.—M 507, this office. 23 C
Town—Two self contained Flats to Let, 2 and compact, including hot water; rent £160 free.—Jones, Ltd., 114 Thomas st. 27 C
ARTLY Furnished Flat to Let, Monkstown, Dun Laoghaire, Dalkey or Blackrock; 3 bedrooms, large kitchenette; cosy convenient close to trains.—M 85, Irish Times, Kingstown. 27 D
Lady, gentleman, or clients, LC., offered Private Bedroom, and use of Drawing-room, Merrion street; 3 guineas weekly.—M 550, Irish Times. 27 D
Holidays—Spring Guests Received, Lucerne Lascastle, Wicklow; one hour Dublin; 10/- 27 D
ED Flat, 3 or 4 apartments, gas cooker, Blackrock, Kingstown. 24 D
WOMAN offered comfortable Home, country neighbourhood; very moderate.—Z 4651, 24 D
NES—Comfortable Board Residence in select home; suit business gentlemen or for Z 4653, Apartments." this office. 27 K
AN—To Let, Furnished Flat, sitting-room, dooms, kitchen, one bath.—6 Mespil 27 D
AN—Well Furnished Bedroom, Sitting-room, one kitchen; 25/- weekly; permanent.—Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 24 D
English Lodge of gentlemen requires Lease on new Apartments and attendance of Portrait Painter; convenient to sea, tennis grounds.—M 602, this office. 24 C
Granite-Lower place, two bland Dublin; Lease; dwelling, etc.; bargain.—"Granite," this office. 25 D
Furnished Flat, facing sea.—M 700, this office. 27 D
ROOM, 1 or 2 Bedrooms, Furnished; use bath; no attendance; convenient to city.—Apply Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 24 D
Furnished Flat or Half House, to country; private entrance. Apply Ferguson, Lakelands Terrace. 24 D
Furnished, Bedroom, Sittingroom, Kitchen, near Monkstown; £50; no children.—A 27, Irish Times Office, Kingstown. 26 R
Furnished Flat or

JAMES H. N
AT 110 GR

TO-DAY (TUES
IMM
49 LOWER BEECHW
MENT HOUSE, containing 4 bedrooms, 2
(b. and s.); garden front and rear; workshi
by order.

7 KILLEEN ROAD,
lavatory, scullery; garden back and front;
£30 a year, tenant paying taxes.

EXECUTORS' SAL
ARDMORE, KILLINE
RESIDENCE, standing on about one
from 1672. Head Rent £28 15s. Od.
A PERFECT HOUSE.
£55 PER ANNUM.—
Asking cost of the RETAIL LICENSE
STREET. Held for 200 years from 184
adjoining premises; sub-leased for 99 years

No. 140 TOWNSEND S
ber, 1918, at £45 per annum, includin

FURN
TO
11 BUSHY PA
HIGH-CLASS
MESSRS. JAMES H. NORTH and
to SELL THE FURNITURE
case, by Id. sector. Linoleum; and Furniture
SALE 11 O'CLOCK.

JAMES H. NORT

IN THE HIGH COU
KING'S BE
IN THE MATTER OF H. W.
To UPPER

IMPORTANT TO CLUB,
WM. MONTGOMERY and SON
pursuant to Order of Court, t
FRIDAY NEXT, 31st inst., at 12 o'clo
The contents of the Restaurant,
ALLISON, IN PERFECT ORDER; Pain
REGISTER; Table Linen, STAINLESS C
Table Glass and China, Kitchen Ware and
On View the Day Preceding.

WM. MON
GAINSBORO' HOU
24th March, 1922.

ON VIEW TO-D
HEGARTY &
18

ANTIQUE ANI
Consisting of:—French Inlaid with Mother-
Tool Table, Sheraton Card Tables, Mahogan
Book-case Chairs, Sheraton, Hep-e-white, a
Old Chippendale Beautifully-carved Hall Ta
Dining Suite, a Collection of Old Glass,
and our Effects
5 PER CENT. AUCTION FEES.

MESSRS.
AUCTIONEERS AND V

SALE TO-MORROW (WE
"CHESNEY," BEL
ATTRACTIVE SALE
FURNITURE, UPP
Elegantly Carved Sideboard, with lofty
Mahogany Dining Chairs, in leather; di
Bookcase, lot of Miscellaneous Books,
Sundriolere, and Mirrored Bracket
Sundrioleres, and Stands, Rooms
Umbrella Stand, with marble slab; Mah
Tripe Tables, Occasional Tables,
in oatwood, etc.; excellent Brass-moun
with Candelabra; usual Kitchen Furnitu

HAZLEY & COMP
N.B.—OTHER INTERES

A
THE LEINSTER GALL
THURSDAY, A
LIBRA
MESSRS. JAMES H. NORTH and
to SELL THE FURNITURE
SALE 11 O'CLOCK.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.
KING'S BENCH DIVISION.
IN THE MATTER OF H. W. [illegible]
To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION,
by Messrs. JAMES H. NORTH and Co.,
at their Rooms, 11 Bushy Park, Rathgar,
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 28th MARCH, 1922,
at 11 o'clock,
THE LEINSTER GALLERY OF MODERN IRISH ART.
Comprising Examples of the Works of the Late
GRACE HENRY, R.H.A.
PAUL HENRY, R.H.A.
JOHN BUTLER YEATS, R.H.A.
JACK B. YEATS, R.H.A.
WILLIAM ORPEN, R.A.
SEÁN KEATING, R.H.A.
MAURICE MACGONIGAL, R.H.A.
JOHN LAVERY, R.A.
JAMES SLEATOR, R.H.A.
WILLIAM CONOR, R.H.A.
MARY SWANZY, R.H.A.
LOUIS LE BROCQUY.
MAURICE FRINK.
CAMILLE SOUTER.
ETHEL GABRIEL.
ETHEL MAIRE.
MARY CULLEN.
ROBERT FRENCH.
ANNE FRENCH.
And Others.
Also the Contents of the Studio of the Late GRACE HENRY, R.H.A.
Including Easels, Palettes, Brushes, Colours, Canvases, Boards, Stretchers, Frames, Mahogany Bureau, Mahogany Wardrobe, Mahogany Dressing Table, Mahogany Bedstead, Mahogany Chairs, Mahogany Table, Mahogany Cabinet, Mahogany Bookcase, Mahogany Sofa, Mahogany Occasional Table, Mahogany Pedestal, Mahogany Screen, Mahogany Stool, Mahogany Hall Stand, Mahogany Hall Chair, Mahogany Hall Table, Mahogany Hall Seat, Mahogany Hall Mirror, Mahogany Overmantel, Mahogany Pedestal Table, Mahogany Pedestal Cupboard, Mahogany Pedestal Bookcase, Mahogany Pedestal Writing Table, Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, Mahogany Pedestal Dining Table, Mahogany Pedestal Dressing Table, Mahogany Pedestal Wardrobe, Mahogany Pedestal Chest of Drawers, Mahogany Pedestal Bureau

RY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY, FISH, ETC.

Meal, 13/- cwt.; Wrenla Chicken Meal, ck Dry Food, 56/- cwt. and Shell, 12/6; Rathmines.—Ranelagh Mills, Ranelagh.

ER writes:—Since using Alsomeo Meat ride are now laying 18/- cwt.; Pollard 17/- cwt.; Wrenla Hot Mash Chicken, cken Mixture, 30/- cwt.; Oyster Shell, 9/ out and Fish, Hatching Eggs, Telephone, —Ranelagh Mills, Ranelagh.

dale Poultry Keepers should obtain our trated price lists; free on application. ... ter Appliance Works, Bray. 24 O

Topcested—Pedigree Rhode Island Red March 29, 25/- a dozen.—Settmore Rhodes, from 10/- each.—Apply Mrs. Rathfarnham. 29 I

ed—Ordered boiled for next incubation Green; White Wyandottes, R.I. Reds, trone. 28 F

Incubators—W. Wynne-Finch, Ltd., st stocks, 7/- dozen; Buttercups, 8/- Baldoyle and Sutton, Co. Dublin. T

American Rheims Turkeys, 24/-, 40/— Sandridge, Dungarvan. 27 F

Eggs delivered Kingsbridge, 2/- ben, offices and shop lighting. 24 O

Blackrock—White Wyandotte Eggs 311 eye strain; 8/6 dozen. 29 I

Offer—Selling 6/6 free; White Barron; Rhode Island Reds (Messrs. Barron), Black Leghorns, Sheppard, Ducks (Walton's)—Mrs. Craigie, Drip Dublin. 29 I

EY Eggs, from best pure; large unrelated to each; carriage 1/- extra on less than Mount, Arklow. 28 F

Bronze Turkey Cock (1921), 23/-; Aylesbury Duck, 10/6, free.—Z 4690, Poultry," this

very good lot, from well known breeders, Cock, £2 10.—Reid, Killester, Artane, ...ng Hens, £2 10/- each; Cock and two ... Laying Hens, £6 and £5 10/- each.—Hatherton Road, Glenageary.

Eggs from very large stock birds, 20/- ...ite pure Aylesbury Duck Eggs, 5/6 ... Langford, Kilmacud House, Stillorgan. 28 F

Bronze Turkey Eggs, two year old birds ... 50/- dozen; safe delivery ... Costello, Concannon House, Clarina. 24 A

Bronze Turkey Eggs from my best ... Cock 50/6; Hens average 20/6; ... Pen Cock 50/6; Hens average ... orders booked.—Sproule, Fintona. 28 F

from 5/6; Chicken Coops, 12/6; 3/7 ... Coops, value in Ireland, ... Appliance Works, Bray. 24 O

Leghorn Cockerels, black and white, ... Mount, master bird; Mesdames ... best laying and table breed; cheap ... Shankill. 28 I

Wyandotte Chicks, 14/- dozen; Mother ... Cam, strong; Lacy, Boguslatown. 28 D

Eggs, pure bred, owner leaving Ireland, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 27 F

Cock supply Chick Fresh Grain, de- ... in small or large quantities; 7lb. ... Cream," this office. 27 F

25th, pure Black Minorcas, White ... 15/- dozen.—Z 4693, Chicks," this office

Hens, specially bred, 11/- each.—Black- Blackrock.

ready, pure strain, 20/- dozen; Wyan- Fletcher road, Rathmines.

ns for sale.—1 Brellni terrace, Sandy-

ays and delicate Chicks thrive every- get set Sick; sold everywhere, 3/-, 4/-, Sproule. 33 D

Breeding Pens, Cocks, Cockerels, Wyandotte, Rhode Island.—Stanley, ... from magnificent pollarms Rhodes March 29, 25/- a dozen.—Settmore Rhodes, from 10/- each.—Apply Mrs. Rathfarnham. 29 I

Cockerels booked for next incubation Green; White Wyandottes, R.I. Reds, trone. 28 F

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er can

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
At 7.45, THE LATEST SUCCESSFUL PLAY,
BULL-DOG DRUMMOND.
FROM WYNDHAM'S THEATRE, LONDON.
THE THRILLING PLAY OF ADVENTURE,
BY SAPPER.
Usual Matinee Saturday Next at 2.30.
NEXT WEEK— PEG O' MY HEART

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6.45.....TWICE NIGHTLY.....8.45.
N. CARTER SLAUGHTER & CO.
Present the farcical Comedy,
"TOO MANY WIVES."
ARTHUR MELROSE VASEY and RAMSEY.
McARDLE and DONALD. FAT and JOAN.
HART and CARROLL. 3 MAXIM GIRLS.
Box Office, 11 to 6. Tel. 3308.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 8.15;
MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2.30.
AFTERMATH,
By T. C. MURRAY.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone 3368.

METROPOLE CINEMA.
DAILY .....2 to 10.30.
"THE SIGN ON THE DOOR,"
With
NORMA TALMADGE.
Adapted from the play by Channing Pollock.
Not only the best Cinema version of anything of mine I have ever seen, but the best photo-play of His kind I ever saw.—Channing Pollock.
"The Sign on the Door," as a play, has played to remarkable business at the Playhouse Theatre, London.
FULL TOPICAL, COMEDY AND FASHIONS PROGRAMME,
AND
THE GRAND NATIONAL.

11TH CITY OF DUBLIN BOY SCOUTS.
CONCERT AND DISPLAY,
THIS EVENING, 29th MARCH, at 7.45 p.m.,
In the LECTURE HALL (Over Methodist Church), LOWER ABBEY STREET.
Excellent Talent. Admission 1/- and 2/-.

CEAC UILLIN
CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERT.
QUINTET FOR PIANO AND STRINGS. César Franc
Piano—Mrs. O'Connell Miley.
1 Violin—Miss Lorna Thompson.
2 Violin—Miss Dowdall.
Viola—Mr. George Brett.
Cello—Mr. Joseph Schofield.
PETIT TRIO CEETIQUE FOR STRINGS. Swan Hennessey.
Violin—John Moody. Viola—George Brett.
Cello—Joseph Schofield.
SONGS WITH QUIETT OBLIGATO, Miss Macy Maguire.
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), MARCH 30th, 4.30 p.m., 35 DAWSON STREET.
Admission, 2/6. Students, 1/-.

BELVEDERE SOCIAL SERVICE CLUB.
NEWSBOYS' CLUB.
IN AID OF ABOVE,
CONCERT
BY LEADING DUBLIN ARTISTES,
Including
Messrs. Browner and Val Collins, Miss M. McGrath, Miss Winter, Miss Bourke, And
AN ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
By REV. J. O'MAHONY, S.J.,
On
"MEMORIES OF PALESTINE,"
ON TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), MARCH 30th, IN THEATRE OF BELVEDERE COLLEGE, At 8 o'clock.
TICKETS—3/-, 2/-, and 1/-.
On Sale at Messrs. Eason, Gill, Johnson, Crotty, Greene's Library, Clare street.

GIRLS' BRIGADE — DUBLIN BATTALION.
THE
ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION
Will be Held in
"THE ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE
(By kind permission of the Lord Mayor),
On FRIDAY, 31st MARCH, 1922,
Commencing at 8 p.m.
Admission—1/- and 6d.

NOTICE.
MONKSTOWN HOSPITAL.
THE ANNUAL MEETING
Of the
GOVERNORS AND FRIENDS OF THE HOSPITAL
Will be held on
WEDNESDAY, 5th of APRIL, 1922,
In
THE SALTHILL HOTEL, MONKSTOWN,
The Chair will be taken by
THE REV. CANON JOHN PIM, B.D.,
At 3 p.m.

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF IRISH SCHOOLMISTRESSES.
LECTURE.
"A YEAR OF THE DALTON PLAN IN A LONDON SECONDARY SCHOOL,"
Will be delivered by Miss R. Bassett, B.A., M.B.E., Headmistress of Streatham County Secondary School, in ALEXANDRA COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ON SATURDAY, 8th APRIL, at 8 p.m.
Admission—One Shilling. Free to Members of Association of Irish Schoolmistresses or Irish Union of Assistant Mistresses.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.
The NEW TERM will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, 1st APRIL, 1922.
Candidate Pupils (bringing Music to perform) are requested to attend as follows, viz.:—
PIANO, WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL, 11.30 o'c.
THURSDAY, 6th APRIL, 4 o'c.
SINGING, MONDAY, 3rd APRIL, 11.30 o'c.
ORGAN, TUESDAY, 4th APRIL, 4 o'c.
VIOLIN and VIOLONCELLO, MONDAY, APRIL, 4 o'c.
VIOLONCELLO, TUESDAY, 4th APRIL, 11.30 o'c.
ORCHESTRA, THURSDAY, 6th APRIL, 10.30 o'c.
Forms of Application and Prospectuses, particulars as to EVENING and other Classes, can be obtained at the Academy.
(By Order), C. E. GRAHAME HARVEY, Secretary.

ASTORIA TEA ROOMS,
16 DAWSON STREET.
COFFEE SERVED FROM 11 a.m.
HOT AND COLD LUNCHEONS.
AFTERNOON TEAS.
MUSIC 4-7.30.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, DUBLIN.
In addition to the Main Hospital in James's street, the Governors have Branch Establishments at St. Edmondsbury, Lucan, standing in a Demesne of 200 acres, and provided with every facility for the Curative Treatment of Mental Cases.
The Mansion at St. Edmondsbury has been adapted for the Treatment of Ladies, and a Villa specially built to accommodate a limited number of Gentlemen.
Urgent Cases can be admitted to the Hospital on application to the Medical Superintendent.
For further particulars, Forms, etc., apply to THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

THE LIFE of ALL kinds of CLOTHING can be Doubled by having them DYED or CLEANED at
DUNLOP'S DYE WORKS, KILMAINHAM.
Telephone 4334 & 5. AND BRANCHES.

LOANS BY POST.
£20 TO £5,000
—in any part of Ireland and Great Britain—to all respectable persons on their own Note of Hand, arranged by post, without interview. No fees charged or beforehand charges.
THE STANDARD PRIVATE FINANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND, LTD.,
15 ANGLESEA ST., DUBLIN.
J. C. WALSHE, Secretary.

MONEY Lent by post, from £50 to £5,000, on Note of Hand alone, without security, to ladies or gentlemen; strictly private. No charge whatever if Loan is not granted. Apply SECRETARY, the City and County Private Finance Co., Ltd., 12 South Leinster street, Dublin.

£10 TO £10,000.
MONEY TO LEND.
To all classes—Professional Gentlemen, Farmers, Government Officials, etc.—Approved, at an extreme low rate of interest. Loans to be repaid by small instalments to suit. ALL APPLICATIONS ARE TREATED AS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. Apply S. FREEMAN and CO., 1 GARFIELD STREET, BELFAST.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
The following is the order of advertisements in to-day's IRISH TIMES:—
First Page.—Births, Marriages, and Deaths. Education. Shipping. Hotels. Horses. Lost and Found. Situations Vacant and Wanted. Secure Pace. Cycles and Motor Cars. Medical. Specific Articles for Sale and Wanted. Garden, etc. Poultry, Ferns, Dairy, &c. Music, Pianos, &c. Poultry Pens, &c. Amusements.
Public Notices. Town Pens. Auctions. Houses and Lands. Railways. Dogs for Sale & Wanted. Furniture & Household. Horses, &c. Carriages for Sale & Wanted. Turfiens. Schools. Business Premises. Stabling to Let and Wanted. Houses to Let and Wanted. Apartments. Seaside and Country. Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 9.0
W. A. L. I. N. G. T. R. Y.
L'Tacognita & John Amadio, Carlotta Monetti & Co. Gus Fowler, Julos & Pierro, Bobbie & Bestie.
TERRY WILSON.
WINTER GARDENS.
LADIES' ORCHESTRA, 1 to 2.30 and 4 to 6 p.m.
Most Comfortable Cafe in Dublin

TIVOLI (6.45 and 9. Tel. 4185.) THEATRE
ALBERT & ROGERS. ANNIE ROONEY.
DELANEY and LEE. BERT CASTLE.
JOE and JACK LAWSON FRASER.
ATHENE TRIO.

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.
LAST DAY OF
PEARL WHITE in "THE THIEF."
HENRI BERNSTEIN'S GREAT DRAMA.
TO-DAY ONLY at 4.15, 6.35, and 9 o'clock.
Pictorial, New Comedies, Kinsko Review, etc.
NEXT MONDAY—" SHAME."

LA SCALA THEATRE.
THE GREAT REDEEMER,
FEATURING
HOUSE PETERS
AND
MARJORIE DAW.
"A Picture with a Great Moral."
NOTICE.
La Scala Theatre will be closed To-day (Wednesday), from 3-6 o'clock, in sympathy with Mr. Fleming, in his sad bereavement.

A PRIVATE SUBSCRIPTION DANCE
(Under direction of Miss May Lee),
Will be held in
LA SCALA BALLROOM,
On FRIDAY, 31st MARCH,
Mr. W. A. MANAHAN'S BAND
(Personally Conducted).
DANCING 9.30 p.m. to 4 a.m.
Tickets, 12/6 each, may be obtained at La Scala Theatre Booking Office, or from the Committee or Hon. Secretary, 16 Rathdown road, N.C.R.
N.B.—ALL TICKET MONEY COLLECTED AT DOOR.

GRAND CENTRAL CINEMA
TO-DAY.
"THE SHADOW OF ROSALIE BYRNES,"
Featuring ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN
A most entertaining film, in which Elaine Hammerstein plays a dual rôle.
Coming: "LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY."

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
"SMILING ALL THE WAY,"
Starring
DAVID BUTLER.
FIRST TIME TO DUBLIN.
THURSDAY:
"THE MIDNIGHT PATROL."

GET IT TO-DAY!
YOUR TICKET FOR
PRESS FUND CONCERT,
NEXT SATURDAY, APRIL 1st,
ROUND ROOM, MANSION HOUSE, AT 7.30.
THE LIST OF UNIQUE ATTRACTIONS.
Mme. MIRIAM LICETTE Miss TERRY O'CONNOR
Signor LENGHI-CELLINI Mr. J. C. DOYLE
Mr. NORMAN WILLIAMS Mr. JOSEPH O'NEILL
Miss JEAN NOLAN Mr. JOSEPH O'REILLY
Miss RHODA COGHILL
Dr. LARCHET'S PIANO SEXTETT.
Mr. ROONEY'S CHOIR OF 50 VOICES, WITH INSTRUMENTAL ACCOMPANIMENTS.
Tickets, 5/- and 2/6, can be had at the following Music Shops—Messrs. Pigott and Co., Grafton street; A. Gill, Nassau street; D. McCullough, Dawson street; May and Sons, Stephen's Green; and at the Dublin Newspaper Offices.

FEIS CEOIL, 1922.
MAY 8 to 13.
ENTRIES CLOSE 1st APRIL.
Special Railway facilities.
Entry Forms and particulars from Hon. Sec., 37 Molesworth street.
Office open 10.30 to 6.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
ROYAL VICTORIA EYE & EAR HOSPITAL,
DUBLIN.
THE
ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
of the
CORPORATION OF THE HOSPITAL
Will be held at the HOSPITAL, ADELAIDE ROAD,
On To-morrow (THURSDAY), at 4.30 p.m.
The Chair will be taken by the President.
The Right Hon. Sir DUNBAR PLUNKET BARTON, who will move the adoption of the Report for the year 1921
Tea will be served after the Meeting, after which the Guests will be invited to inspect the Hospital.

C.M.S. MEDICAL MISSIONS.
COUNTRY MARKET.
EGGS, BUTTER, DAFFODILS.
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY),
21 MOLESWORTH STREET,
12 to 7 o'clock.

MISSIONARY GIFT DAY,
BAGGOTRATH CHURCH HALL,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), MARCH 30th
Dr. J. C. P. Beatty (China) and Dr. Emmeline Stuart (Persia) will speak. Miss Ivy Furlong will sing. Refreshment and Sale Stalls, etc.
OPEN AT 3 P.M. CLOSE AT 6 P.M.

LADIES' IRISH ASSOCIATION.
(Established St. Patrick's Day, 1821).
THE ANNUAL SALE
OF WORK AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, Etc.,
Will be HELD (D.V.) on
LINCOLN CHAMBERS, LINCOLN PLACE,
On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 30th MARCH,
Open from 12 o'clock to 6 o'clock. Lunches and Teas.
Admission 6d. Children Free.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, 20th April, 1922, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock p.m., the President, Vice-Presidents and Council will proceed to nominate Examiners for the Panel in connection with the Dentist Act, 1921. Terms of appointment, etc., can be obtained on application to the Registrar, at the College. Candidates are requested to lodge their applications with the Registrar of the College on or before Saturday 15th April, 1922, at 10 o'clock a.m.
By Order, ALFRED MILLER, Registrar. Dublin, 27th March, 1922.

THURLES PROTEST AGAINST BELFAST ATROCITIES.
The Campaign of Murder taking place in Belfast calls for an immediate and dignified protest from Protestants and Unionists in Ireland, particularly in the South, and, in order to give the Protestants of Thurles and districts an opportunity of expressing condemnation at such un-Christian acts, a Meeting is hereby called, to take place at
HAYES' HOTEL, THURLES,
ON
WEDNESDAY NEXT,
5th APRIL, at 7 P.M.
Let us show by our presence that we do not agree with such Cowardly and Cold-Blooded Murders against our fellow-countrymen, and that we place on record our appreciation of the tolerance and Justice, as well as the whole-hearted support and assistance always meted out to us by the Catholics of Ireland.
A FULL ATTENDANCE IS REQUESTED.
(Signed) EDWARD MOYNAN, (of Moynan Bros.).
Motor Engineer and Ford Agent, Thurles.
Branches at Templemore, Roscrea, and Nenagh.

colaiste oiltcoile, corcaig.
Comhgaoin sa Breaillsnaicc.
Tá Coirce Riaghta Colaiste Oiltcoile Corcaige ag éileamh iarrtairi ar Comhgaoin Aimsiorpha sa Breaillsnaicc.
Tuilleadh eolair le fagail ó, Seosamh Ó Donaghe, Rúnaire.

colaiste oiltcoile, corcaig.
ollam le cumeadóireacc.
Tá Coirce Riaghta Colaiste Oiltcoile Corcaige ag éileamh iarrtairi ar Catadh Cumeadóireacca.
Tuilleadh eolair le fagail ó, Seosamh Ó Donaghe, Rúnaire.

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The Irish Times.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1922.
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WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference—The anti-cyclone to the north of Scotland will maintain cold north to north-east winds generally for the next twenty-four hours or longer. Local showers of rain, hail, or sleet are probable in all districts, but with more frequent bright intervals than those of late, and a consequent increase in the day temperature.

Ireland, N.W., N.E., S.E., and S.W.—Moderate to light east to south-east winds; mainly fine; visibility good, apart from morning mist; rather cold.

South-West Seaboard, mouth of Channel, to South-West Ireland—Wind north-east to east, moderate to light; sea slight; mainly fair; visibility moderate to good.

Irish Sea and St. George's Channel—Ditto.

North-West Seaboard, Northern Ireland, to Hebrides—Wind easterly, light; sea slight or smooth; fine; visibility moderate.

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt.)

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR (NEW TIME).

To-day....Morning 1.0 Evening 1.31
To-morrow....Morning 1.30 Evening 2.0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (NEW TIME).

To-day....Rises .. 7.8 Sets 7.53
To-morrow.... .. 7.6 " 7.55
LIGHTING-UP TIME ..... 8.53 P.M.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre—"Bull-Dog Drummond," 2.30 and 7.45.
Theatre Royal—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Empire Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Metropole Cinema—Continuous, 2 till 10.30.
Kingstown Pavilion—Pictures, 3.30 till 10.15.
La Scala Theatre—Pictures, continuous.
Grand Central Cinema—Pictures, continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Plunkett House, 8.D.S. Lecture Theatre, 11.0 a.m.
Dublin Guardians, 2.0 p.m
Boy Scouts' Display, Abbey street Rooms, 7.45 p.m.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Members of the R.I.C. awaiting demobilisation in Dublin have asked for better terms on disbandment, but their deputation got no reply. They say that unless they get some satisfaction by noon to-day the clerical staff engaged on disbandment will cease work.—(P. 6.)

A County Armagh farmer was fired at near his home yesterday morning. He was shot in the head.—(P. 5.)

Both the "Executive Council" appointed at last Sunday's sectional Convention of the I.R.A. and the Chief of Staff have issued statements.—(P. 5.)

Mr. Michael Collins and Sir James Craig left Ireland last night for London, where they will confer with Mr Churchill on the state of Ireland.—(P. 5.)

Lord Carson was confined to his bed yesterday with a chill, but he will reply to Lord Birkenhead to-day in the House of Lords.—(P. 6.)

The Belfast Fire Brigade was called out to eight fires between 10 o'clock on Monday night and 10 o'clock on Tuesday night. The most serious fire occurred in a jam factory, which was gutted.—(P. 6.)

The Republican Party asks the majority in Dail Eireann not to proceed with the articles of agreement and to arrange a joint plan of action between both parties in the Dail, so that murders in Belfast may be stopped or no longer committed with impunity.—(P. 6.)

While struggling with raiders in order to give their father and brother time to escape two sisters were shot yesterday at Gallagh, Straide, County Mayo, one of them dying from her injuries.—(P. 5.)

In the House of Commons of Northern Ireland the Civil Authorities Bill, which gives special powers for dealing with outrages, including the institution of the death penalty, was read a third time.—(P. 6.)

Sir James Craig, in the Northern Ireland Parliament yesterday, replied to Mr. Michael Collins's charges of bad faith in connection with his late agreement. He appealed to all men to practise restraint and moderation, and made a strong plea for peace.—(P. 5.)

When Special Constables were on their way to a fire at Templemore shots were fired at them. The head constable discovered that it was his own premises which were ablaze.—(P. 6.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is understood that the terms of the "confidence resolution," to be moved in the House of Commons on Monday, were agreed by the Cabinet yesterday. The Prime Minister will make an important statement in submitting the resolution.—(P. 5.)

The case in which Sir Henry Cochrane's daughter by his first marriage seeks a declaration that a deed executed by her father in 1912 cannot be altered was opened yesterday in the Chancery Division, London.—(P. 7.)

The Colonial Secretary is not yet in a position to say when the Irish Indemnity Bill will be introduced.—(P. 6.)

A Bill which will enable British women who marry aliens to retain their British nationality received a first reading in the House of Commons yesterday.—(P. 7.)

Five thousand shipyard workers struck work at Southampton yesterday, and on the Mersey the men's unions have ordered 25,000 workers in the yards there to cease work. Teeside shipyard men also left their work last night.—(P. 6.)

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Churchill said that Ireland's great need was accord, not force.—(P. 5.)

ABROAD.

Herr Wirth, the German Chancellor, protested in the Reichstag yesterday that Germany could not possibly meet the revised reparations demands.—(P. 5.)

Mr. Churchill stated in Parliament yesterday that Greece had agreed to the proposed armistice terms, but that there had not been time to get a reply from Turkey.—(P. 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

London Stock Markets opened with rather a dull tone, but gilt-edged securities afterwards became quite animated, and War Loan Fives reached a new high record. Home Rails were very strong.—(P. 9.)

Lombard street again borrowed from the Bank at 5 per cent., but late in the day money became practically unlendable, and overnight loans were going at 3 per cent.—(P. 9.)

Dublin Stock Market was quiet and steady.—(P. 9.)

The London Conference.

The leaders of both Irish Governments have accepted the British Cabinet's invitation, and to-day the fateful conference will be held in London. It has been preceded by a public exchange of arguments between Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig. Sir James could not have ignored Mr. Collins's charges, and, if the important speech which he made yesterday in the Northern Parliament tends to increase controversy, the blame must be put in the proper quarter. If, however, the Northern Prime Minister's argument that the whole agreement collapsed by reason of Mr. Collins's interpretation of the boundaries clause be contentious, the general tone and temper of the speech were excellent. It proves what we have not ceased to believe—that Sir James Craig is sincerely anxious for better relations between North and South. He did not allow Mr. Collins's vehement language to provoke him to an equally vehement retort. He said that he had welcomed the growing co-operation between the two Governments up to the date of the lamentable misunderstanding, and had been entirely honest in his desire to secure re-employment for the expelled Roman Catholic workers. The Northern Government does not propose to deviate by a single inch from its attitude on the boundaries question. It resents bitterly the outrages which have been committed in its territory, but does not attribute any part of the blame for them to Mr. Collins or the Provisional Government. Finally, Sir James Craig believes that the strong measures which his Government has prepared will succeed quickly in stopping murder and arson in Belfast.

Sir James Craig's speech indicates the necessary limitations of the London Conference if it is to have any immediate result; and, if there is to be a result at all, it must be immediate. The situation is desperately urgent. Is there any use in trying to conceal from ourselves or from one another the fact that we are within measurable distance of an outbreak of civil war? The two documents which we publish to-day—one from the secessionists of the Irish Republican Army and the other from the Republican minority in *Dail Eireann*—need no comment. He who runs may read their motive and purpose. In dealing with this formidable revolt the Provisional Government is hampered grievously by its quarrel with Northern Ireland. On the other hand, the success of this revolt would be hardly less calamitous for the six counties than for the twenty-six. The position to-day is governed by three outstanding facts: how it will be governed a month hence, if the London Conference fails, no man can tell. In the first place, the immediate interests of the Northern and Southern Governments are identical. In the next place, both are put in imminent danger by the conditions in Belfast and on the Northern frontier—conditions which react upon one another as inexorably as the moon draws the tides. In the third place, that common danger can be removed only through the prompt and complete co-operation of the two Irish Governments. There will be no dispersion of rival forces on the frontier until it is enforced by a joint command. The passion of murder will not be quenched in Belfast until the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities unite to quench it.

Their country's necessity requires an act of high statesmanship from the two Irish leaders. Neither Sir James Craig nor Mr. Collins is prepared to yield a single point on the boundaries question; therefore, the political aspects of that question must not be discussed at all. Their business to-day is to save the whole settlement in which the boundaries question is only a detail, though a vital detail. The Conference ought to be regarded as an urgent effort to reach a temporary agreement on ways and means for the maintenance of public peace. Its definite aims ought to be the making of a truce on the Northern frontier, the arrangement of joint measures for the restoration of order in Belfast, and the exchange of assurances between the two Governments concerning the control of their several forces. Agreement on these matters will enable them to present a common front to a common danger. Furthermore, in the execution of such agreement better relations will be established between the two Governments; and when they have solved their immediate problems they may begin to see possibilities of solution for others that seem now to be insoluble. Sir James Craig spoke yesterday about the importance of "atmospheres." If he and Mr. Collins are able to create an atmosphere of co-operation at the London Conference, its healing influence will be felt instantly in Belfast and Dublin. In the meanwhile, our newspapers and politicians might strive to create an atmosphere of good-will at home. Those who stimulate public unrest with bitter words at this perilous hour are as reckless as the man who strikes matches in a gas-charged mine.

Dr. Wirth's Speech.

The German Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag yesterday augurs badly for the success both of the Allies' reparation scheme and of the Genoa Conference. Dr. Wirth declares "definitely and precisely" that the demands of the Reparations Commission are "entirely impossible." German finance is administered in a very complicated way, and the layman will find some difficulty in understanding the Chancellor's figures. It is fairly clear, however, that the Reparations Commission's Note has had a disastrous effect on the value of the mark. A gold mark now costs eighty paper marks. Consequently, when the Allies demand the payment of 720,000,000 gold marks, in addition to 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind, Germany must find 57,600,000,000 paper marks in cash alone to settle her account. Dr. Wirth argues that this feat is out of the question. The estimated budgeting deficit for the year was 28,000,000,000 marks. The Reparation Commission's claim has increased it to 224,000,000,000 marks. New sources of taxation cannot possibly be discovered before the end of May, and the taxable capacity of the nation has been exceeded already. These arguments, we have no doubt, can be referred by Allied experts to the test of fact. Until Paris pronounces its verdict comment is useless. Dr. Wirth declares that the supervision which the Allies seek to impose on Germany is contrary to all the laws of self-determination, and "quite incompatible with the honour of a great people." There is much force in this contention, and the Allies should exhaust every other way of getting their money before they decide to "Ottomanise" the German Reich. Surely, after this speech M. Poincaré will not persist in his refusal to allow reparations to be discussed at Genoa. A very awkward crisis has arisen, and no chance should be lost to resolve it.

The Price of Milk.

Why is milk so dear in Ireland? This is one of the questions which nobody seems to be in a position to answer, yet it is of prime importance to every housewife in the country. At present the average price is ninepence a quart, and we learn that next week the price in London will be fivepence a quart. In some of the English country districts milk will be even cheaper during the coming summer. High prices have encouraged farmers to increase production on a large scale; but now a reaction has set in, with the result that supply is greatly in excess of demand. Who is responsible for the maintenance of high prices in Ireland? The retailer blames the farmer, and the farmer blames the retailer. Probably neither can afford to throw the first stone. In England the retailers have made their position perfectly clear. In the six home counties the farmers will get tenpence a gallon for their milk, which will be sold to the public at one and eightpence. The not unsubstantial margin of 100 *per cent.* will pay the cost of transport from the udder to the breakfast-cup. If the English farmer is ready to accept tenpence a gallon for his milk, there is no earthly reason why the Irish farmer should want more; and, if the English retailer makes a profit with a margin of 100 *per cent.*, the Irish milkmen will not suffer much if they follow suit. The difference between England and Ireland in this respect is that there public opinion asserts its authority. Here it does not seem to exist.

Changing Japan.

Japan's system of government is likely to suffer considerable change as a result of the death of its two greatest exponents, Prince Yamagata and the Marquis Okuma. These men were members of the *Genro*, a council of four elderly nobles, which formed the supreme guiding force in the State. It controlled the decisions of the Privy Council, which, in turn, controlled the action of the Cabinet. To fill the vacant places in the *Genro* seems to be no easy task; for the candidates are chosen by the Emperor from the ranks of those who have been foremost in the direction of Imperial expansion. They must possess also the Japanese virtues of age and enormous wealth, and noblemen with the necessary qualifications are not forthcoming. It seems likely, therefore, that the reins of government will slip gradually from the hands of the *Genro* into the grasp of a slightly more democratic body—a bureaucracy recruited from the wealthy and industrial classes. The influence of Western ideas may be seen plainly in this gradual process of change. The division of labour which our European economy has evolved has been adopted largely in Japanese industrial concerns, and at present a violent agitation is proceeding for the introduction of universal adult suffrage. Japan is still a long way from being a democratic country; but, with the education of the masses and a closer intimacy with Western thought, the triumph of liberal principles will be inevitable.

An American Invasion.

The arrival of the Aquitania, with two thousand passengers, at Southampton yesterday heralds the long-threatened invasion of Europe by American tourists. Since the war American citizens have been chary of visiting our troubled shores; but now, apparently, they have decided that Europe has been restored to something which approaches "normalcy," and they are about to cross the Atlantic in their thousands. Naturally, a very large number of them will be anxious to visit Ireland. Irish propaganda has been extremely busy in the United States during recent years, and many Americans know more about our joys and sorrows than we know ourselves. The average American, however, is a very cautious person, and, if the state of Ireland does not undergo a vast improvement before the summer, much of the tourist traffic will be diverted to more healthy, if less interesting, resorts. Every American who visits Ireland this year will be an unofficial reporter, and, if they find the country in a condition of ill-disguised anarchy, the result will be very unfortunate. The impressions which the tourists will take away with them will be more important to the Irish people than the success of a dozen "missions" to the United States.

THE DALTON PLAN.
NEW EDUCATIONAL METHOD.

It was an admirable move on the part of the Central Association of Irish Schoolmistresses to secure the attendance of Miss Rosa Bassett, B.A., M.B.E., at their annual general meeting, which will be held in Alexandra College, Dublin, on Saturday, April 8th, when she will deliver an address on "A Year of the Dalton Plan in a London Secondary School."

The subject is of great importance, and will interest not only the members of the Association, but a very wide public in Ireland, who have hitherto been afforded little opportunity of learning even the primary points of the new system of teaching which has already revolutionised school work in America, and has received much attention in England, where the success attending its adoption in one English school—the County Secondary School, Streatham—will be explained by the lecturer, who is headmistress of that school.

* * *

The Dalton Plan, so named after the town in America where it was first successfully carried out, aims at the simplification of the engrafting of knowledge, the development of a child's mental faculties, the encouragement of the sense of moral responsibility by freeing the mind from conventions and prejudices, and the training which instils the honourable obligations involved in a contract.

Those familiar with Montessori and Bergson educational methods will easily assimilate the underlying theory which inspires the Dalton Plan. When information in school work became an imperative necessity many experts and enthusiasts set to work, and, curiously, on one point there was absolute unanimity—that freedom of thought and study must be secured for the child, whose whole-hearted co-operation must be secured in any system of education that will really benefit it and fit it for the after struggle in life.

* * *

Miss Pankhurst has written a series of articles on the system, which she styles "The Dalton-Laboratory Plan," and thus sums up its objects:—"The solution of school problems by getting at them from the learner's point of view, the enlisting the genuine co-operation of the learner, thereby changing his mental attitude and increasing his mental activity; the permission to look on education from the standpoint of a 'real job,' and be the contractor responsible for it; the enlistment of the will in such a fashion that it becomes a faithful ally to his tasks; and then the experiments which continually spur him on to new discoveries."

The Dalton Plan reorganises a school on a simple and economic plan, whereby teachers and pupils are enabled to act to better advantage. Space will not permit a detailed explanation of the system, which entails the mapping out of the school work on each standard form for each month, subject by subject, in separate assignments of work.

Each pupil of the school accepts the work of his standard form as a contract. He signs a slip as follows:—"I . . . . , pupil of . . . . standard form, contract to do the . . . . assignment. Date . . . . ."

* * *

When a pupil completes all of the work of any one contract he may take on another, but his uniform progress must be assured. One standard in one subject and a lower standard in another is not permitted.

Many objections put forward to the Dalton Plan were examined and most successfully answered by Miss Bassett in an article in the Educational Supplement of *The Times* (March 16th), and there is eager anticipation in educational circles in Dublin that her forthcoming lecture may be the means of arousing further interest in this very important experiment.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

VICEREGAL LODGE, TUESDAY.

Her Excellency the Viscountess FitzAlan of Derwent, attended by Captain the Hon. Henry FitzAlan-Howard, 11th Hussars, Assistant Private Secretary, was present at a meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society this morning.

* * *

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria returned to London from Sandringham yesterday afternoon.

* * *

It is reported that King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain will arrive in London early in June on a visit.

* * *

The Earl of Enniskillen, who was in Liverpool last week for the Grand National, arrived in Dublin on Monday, *en route* for Florence Court, where Viscount and Viscountess Cole arrived at the beginning of the month from London. Lord and Lady Athlumney returned to England ten days ago from the West Indies. They crossed to Somerville, Country Meath, last Saturday, and will spend a few weeks there. The Earl and Countess of Dunmore will return to England early next month from New York, where they have been since Sir Bryan and Lady Mahon were the guests of Captain H. Fowler, at Rahinstown, for the Meath point-to-point races, which took place yesterday near Kilcock.

* * *

The Duke of Westminster has returned from France, and is now at Eaton Hall, where the Duchess of Westminster and her step-daughters, Lady Ursula and Lady Mary Grosvenor, have been staying for the past ten days. The Earl and Countess of Granard have arrived in London from Castle Forbes, and will leave to-day for Paris.

* * *

The Earl of Mar, premier Earl of Scotland, who is eighty-six to-day, succeeded his uncle as thirteenth Earl in 1866. The annals of the family are extremely interesting. Their descent is traced back to Core, the son of Lughaidh, King of Munster in the time of St. Patrick. His descendant, Ethelred, married the daughter of the King of the Picts, and founded a family that in succeeding centuries played many parts in the making of Scottish history. The present Earl's only son, Lord Garioch, is married, but has no family, and the second heir is the Earl's grand-nephew, Mr. Edward Nowell Goodeve. The additional surname of Erskine was assumed by the present peer after his accession to the title.

* * *

The ninth and last of Lady Ardilaun's series of musical parties took place yesterday afternoon at her residence in St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, where a number of guests spent a delightful time in listening to Signor Tocciati, an exceptionally talented young pianist, who made his first appearance before a Dublin audience. His technique, touch, and interpretation are admirable, and his versatility was demonstrated by the varied items of his programme.

* * *

The marriage of the Hon. Percy Thellusson and the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Yorke, *née* Best, is announced to take place within the next

ONDON LETTER.

LORDS' AMENDMENT.

29 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
TUESDAY NIGHT.

he Lords' amendment to he State Bill comes under on- in the Commons to-morrow the embers and their friends will exert themselves in suppos of ndment, which, in the shape of lause, requires any Ord in nder the Act to be laid o the oth Houses for twenty-one ays, e subject within that time to t, if an Address is pass d in ereof by either House. rom ter, too, will come an amend- he amendment inserted by their at the instance of the Govern- is also took the shape of a new rovisding definitely that this shall not be the one from the which shall begin the month Northern Ireland for voting of the Free State. The Ulste- s that the word "not" shall e t of the clause.

arson was better last night t which attacked him at he but still in bed. It is, in tention, if well enough, to his place to-morrow, in ord to the reprimand administered Monday by the Lord Chancelor. son is understood to hold he hat he has as much right to mak speeches on public platforms as Lord Chancellor.

THUR BALFOUR.

r says to-day that Sir Arthu has yielded to persuasion, and pted the offer of an Earldom. erring of such a title would notbe r surprising; for it is quite that Sir Arthur Balfour, who seventy-four in July, regards the House of Commons as co He has been a Knight of the ince March 3rd, when he migh d the Earldom as well, had a or it. An ex-Prime Minister, a the Upper House, is generally an Earl, the most recent example Israeli, who was made Earl ield in 1876, and Lord John who was made Earl Russell

Alice Countess of Athlone and of Athlone have been spending ekend with Princess May and he at Piesdo, and they are t until the honeymooners leave t odici at the end of the week. ted that the Princess and Lor will pay a visit to Naples befor home *via* Paris.

Evening Standard says that an o me woman was asked if she ev ncess Mary since her daily vos rought her within reach of it. Oh, yes," she replied. I often see t *incipessa* and her *sposo*," was th "And what do they do?" "*Son sinieme e ridono sempre*" (the ays together and they are alway e) was the assurance. This sound ery happy honeymoon.

QUESTIONS.

ion time in the House of Commons ularly uneventful and devoid ll. There were ninety-eight ques in the paper, and these were rut twice over in the allotted time. mar Greenwood could not give a the introduction of the Irish Fr Bill, but said that there would navoidable delay. The case of ta ssor pensioners of Queen's College as mentioned, and it was stated Westray & Co., 138 Leadenhall st., question whether their pensions in future be paid from British o unds would be discussed with th nal Government. Almost the only ol question this afternoon were elicited by Jarmsworth's statement that th Government had no intention o ating anything to the support o Emperor Karl. No private notice ns were asked.

was an educational debate thi on the third reading of the Con sul Fund Bill. The subject was by Mr. Morgan Jones, who, n ot the Labour Party, criticised th recommendation of the Geddes tee, and urged Mr. Fisher to ste against any attempt to whittle the provisions for education in tha

Fisher, naturally, torn between th d for economy and his persona for the advancement of knowledge a rather non-committal reply. He ared that there was a field for y, without material sacrifice o onal intentions, and, taking a view, he was not dissatisfied wit sition. He, however, agreed th ovision for post-elementary educa a quite insufficient.

IGN EXCHANGES.

r education the talk turned to th complicated topics of finance. Mr. tt's complaint was that the Cha of the Exchequer had woefully to carry out the recommendations Geddes Committee. Sir Robert e's retort was that, while he was in sympathy with the sentiments ssed, he received very little hap on. members when he tried to ca those sentiments into practice. g expenditure in all directions was mirable doctrine, and the only dif was when they came to the practical ation. Mr. Collins followed a learned iss on by Mr. Haslam on the subject of exchanges. This was too much st members, and the House rapidly d until the hon. member's audience red barely half a dozen.

Gladstone's fulminations against coalition Liberals have not put an the possibility of a reconciliation of o Liberal Parties. Lord Wimborne, said, is engaged in trying to bring an arrangement between the two ; but, up to now, his efforts have en very successful. There are men groups, however, who still believe they will come together again in the . It is quite possible that they but probably not until after a l break up of the political parties know them now.

Aquitania, which arrived to-day the United States, brought some housand passengers, and this is con d to be the vanguard of a great can invasion this summer. Much, er, will depend upon the reports of earlier visitors. The efforts to en London will have a good effect these, and the promise of a good ial harvest should induce those who for amusements in London to re e their efforts. At the same time, it useless to hope that our American rs will be allowed to buy tobacco, eam, or chocolates, after eight in the ng.

Ormsby Gore will ask the Leader o House to-morrow how many persons the Foreign Office, Board of Trade, ury, Prime Minister's secretariat, Cabinet offices are accompanying the Minister to Genoa; whether Lord ell is an official member of the h delegation to Genoa; whether special police protection is being sent in case of disturbances between the *fascisti* and *communisti*; and her the strike in Genoa is expected over before the Conference.

cess Mary and Viscount Lascelles are ex back in London about a fortnight hence. will go almost immediately to Windsor they will spend Easter with the King Queen. Their Majesties will remove their to Windsor on Thursday next, and will residences there, according to a custom ll about the end of April. His Majesty ld a Privy Council at Windsor on Friday.

CASE OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

SIR J. CRAIG'S REPLY TO MR. COLLINS.

CHARGE OF BAD FAITH DENIED.

STRONG PLEA FOR PEACE.

To-day's London Conference on Ireland was discussed in both Houses of the Northern Parliament yesterday.

The most important statement was that of Sir James Craig in the Commons. Sir James replied at length to recent charges of bad faith preferred by Mr. Michael Collins, and to Mr. Churchill's references to the Belfast murders and disorder.

He denied Mr. Collins's charges categorically. So far as it was in his power, Sir James contended that he had fulfilled his undertakings in the letter and the spirit.

The Imperial Government's duty was, he said, to use its forces to drive out the men who had invaded Ulster. Finally, he appealed for moderation and restraint, and urged that men of every party should work for peace.

Lord Londonderry, while not too sanguine, expressed the hope that peace would issue from the Conference.

POSITION REVIEWED.

SIR J. CRAIG'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Morison, in the Northern House of Commons yesterday, asked if the Prime Minister was in a position to make a statement with regard to the conference which was to take place in London on Wednesday.

Sir James Craig (Prime Minister) said that his was an invitation to meet His Majesty's Government. The policy which they laid down very early in the controversy over the Free State Bill was that they were always ready to present their cause to the British Government, that they had a good case, and were not afraid of any arguments which might be brought against the policy which they had pursued consistently from the beginning.

Their policy had never been changed. He, personally, never intended to deviate one iota. (Hear, hear.) The Government of which he was the head had carefully considered the whole matter, and had come to the conclusion that, in the best interests of Ulster and of the peace which they all desired, they should accept the invitation extended by His Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.)

MR. COLLINS'S CHARGES.

"VARIOUS DISCREPANCIES."

I would not to-day have made any statement on the subject at all, said Sir James, had it not been for the serious charge made against me yesterday by Mr. Collins, to overlook which might cause disaffection amongst my loyal supporters in Ulster—(cheers)—and might, at the same time, allow an unfounded impression to get abroad that I have not honourably stuck to my word and done my utmost to carry out the agreement which he and I entered into.

I notice a great discrepancy between Mr. Collins's statement, and may I, first of all, bring the House back to the agreement that we entered into mutually on the 21st January last? The agreement is well known to everyone. But before I reach the agreement may I read Mr. Collins's comments upon my attitude? He said—

Unfortunately, Sir James Craig has not been meticulous in his attitude towards us. He has neither kept his undertakings with us, nor done anything to meet us on the several points of controversy."

Number 1 of our agreement reads—"The Boundary Commission, as outlined in the Treaty, to be altered, the Governments of the Free State and Northern Ireland to appoint one representative each, to represent Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig, who will mutually agree on the respective boundaries."

I am prepared to stand by that agreement and I assert that there has been no breach on my part of the undertaking that he and I made on the Colonial Office on 21st January. Subsequently both added our names. (Cheers.)

Mr. Collins at that meeting kept me entirely in the dark regarding—and I am going to use his own words—"the agreement with Mr. Lloyd George that large territories were involved in the Commission, and not merely a boundary line." I quote these words from the subsequent communication that was made to the Press after our meeting in Dublin on Thursday, and February. These words were written down by him. I repeat them to the House: The discussion between Mr. Collins and Sir James Craig was almost entirely confined to the subject of the Boundary Commission, owing to the fact of Mr. Collins's stand on the Boundary Commission and Irish delegation's agreement with Mr. Lloyd George that large territories were involved in the Commission, and not merely a boundary line.

There has been a going back, so far as I am concerned, on the agreement arrived at. He had that knowledge when he entered into the agreements, and in spite of that knowledge he signed the agreement. Therefore, the charges that have been made against me of not keeping mine's word certainly does not lie when Mr. Collins points the finger of scorn at me. (Hear, hear.)

BELFAST BOYCOTT.

THE CATHOLIC WORKERS.

The second paragraph of the agreement reads:—Mr. Collins undertakes that the boycott be discontinued, and Sir James Craig undertakes to facilitate in every possible way the return of Catholic workmen without fear to the shipyards as and when trade revival enables the firms concerned to absorb the present unemployed." I am charged with having done nothing in that regard as well.

Sir James explained that when he came back from London he proceeded to get together those best qualified to guide him in the undertaking which he had given. To secure the return of Catholic workmen into the Belfast shipyards was a matter which no Government—as a Government—could undertake. Therefore, he invested himself of his position as Prime Minister and leader, and asked the assemble men among the shipyard workers to come and see him, and see if something could not be done to remove the difficulty, and at the same time prevent business from going out of Belfast.

He was never more gratified with any men, or any class of men, or more struck with moderation and good sense than when he met the Belfast Loyalist Workers' Committee. As the result of their meetings they voluntarily put into the Press the following statement:—

"That we accept the principle of the agreement arrived at between Sir James Craig and Mr. Michael Collins, subject to such conditions as shall be hereafter agreed upon."

These conditions were drawn up. What was the principle? The principle was a very big principle. It was the principle that if trade revived and the yards were able to absorb the old number of men, or anything like it, that we had been accustomed to in past years, this committee undertook to withdraw all the tests and allow the Roman Catholics of the city to come back to their work in the yards. Did anyone deny that that was a great achievement, and for him, but for those men, after all the provocation they and the Protestants in the city had had?

EX-SERVICE MEN FIRST.

MR. COLLINS AWARE OF THIS.

Over and above the principle agreed to, he went on, there were hard facts staring us in the face which Mr. Collins knew as well as I did at the time we entered into the agreement—that unemployment in the City of Belfast and the six counties was 66,926 of all classes and creeds on the 24th January, and of these not less than 8,000 were ex-Servicemen.

It made it perfectly clear to Mr. Collins and the deputation—and all thoroughly agreed with me—that before there could be any talk of returning any class whatever to employment in the city, those ex-Servicemen must be dealt with.

From that day there has been no improvement in unemployment, and the ex-Servicemen are still walking the streets, and no one outside a lunatic asylum would suggest that in order to make way for any person, whatever their class or creed, that there should be driven out of the yards other loyalists in order to make way for them.

I still maintain in regard to that matter exactly the same position I maintained before. . . . I am able to refute without difficulty the charge that I have done nothing in order to honour my signature to the document.

Discussing number 3—"In the meantime a system of relief on a large scale is being arranged to carry over the period of distress." Sir James said that when he went to Dublin he had the whole scheme with him in his pocket. It would have meant a tremendous difference to unemployment and to relief generally in the city. But when he found that he was face to face with an abrogation of the agreement he had entered into, and that there was an attempt not to have a Boundary Commission in the sense of a Boundary Commission, but to have a predatory attack made on their Ulster area, and that that was to be on a large scale, was it possible for him to have gone on with that agreement after the interpretation placed on it?

Whatever else might be said, the whole aspect changed. Mr. Collins was not big enough to stick to his signature. All the disasters that had taken place had dated from that moment.

Then there was the fourth point. The two Governments were to endeavour to devise some suitable system for the Council of Ireland for dealing with problems affecting all Ireland. I was quite prepared to do that, said Sir James. I now know exactly the best means of meeting this very delicate question of a Council of Ireland, and it is to have no Council of Ireland at all. (Hear, hear.) If the peace of Ireland is hoped for by anyone, it will be more easily obtained by each Government equally meeting to discuss any outstanding question. That I feel perfectly confident about. (Hear, hear.) Anything I know of a Council of Ireland will be in the nature of constant friction, and therefore I am more than ever impressed during the past few weeks by the necessity for sweeping away that part of the Act of 1920.

PROVOCATION.

MR. COLLINS NOT ACCUSED.

Also, with regard to the question of an amnesty for post-truce prisoners, he kept his word. He never accused Mr. Collins or the Provisional Government of being in any way associated with attempts to coerce Ulster by bombing or sniping at their citizens, nor did it really matter much to them in Ulster what was the source of these dastardly outrages. They had to meet them.

The speech of Mr. O'Duffy about "using the lead" on Ulster was fresh in the minds of all of them. And, addressing a crowd of hecklers at a meeting in support of Mr. Devlin, the Labour candidate for Cavan on Friday, Commandant M'Keon said that if they wanted to fight he knew a young officer who was getting up a flying column to fight in Belfast. If they gave their names he would send them to the proper quarter—or if they liked he would lead them himself.

Again, Mr. Joe McGrath also made a vigorous speech, in which he asked hecklers to show their sincerity as Republicans and concern for what was happening in Belfast by handing in their names as volunteers for the fight on the Ulster border.

There, said Sir James, are three direct, open instances of attack upon us here in Ulster—and there is no answer. I said from the South they were sending up men, bombs, and arms for the very purpose of creating in Six Counties a similar state of unrest, uncertainty, and, if possible, of surrender, amongst the inhabitants in order that the same fate should befall us as those living in the Southern counties.

That was very necessary statement to make, because we must put our people into possession of the real facts in order that they may understand the enemy they have to meet, and be prepared to withstand any outrages made upon them. I am glad Mr. Collins has said it is an absolute fabrication and an outrageous statement, because it shows that he condemns these incursions into our territory, and condemns what has occurred.

Mr. de Valera had a private meeting in Belfast not very long ago, and if one cared to make a full statement on this whole subject one could not pass over the significance of the fact that, since Mr. de Valera's visit, when he summoned all his executive committee, and appointed twelve local commandants to act here, a good deal of the disaster and outrage in our midst dates from that visit.

CHARGE OF INTOLERANCE.

THE BORDER CASE.

Having denounced as slanders the charges in the Southern and cross-Channel newspapers that "pogroms" against Catholics as Catholics were carried out by the Belfast Protestants and Orangemen, he said—I do hope people will realise that Ulster is up against—not Catholics—but they are up against rebels, against murderers and Bolshevists, and those who are out for the destruction of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

Discussing the border incidents, he asked—Could anything like what has taken place on our borders have occurred in any part of the Empire without the Government in Westminster springing to arms at once and ordering out all the forces at their disposal to meet such aggression. How often have we heard of incursions into Indian territory from Afghanistan or somewhere, from hill tribes, and the Government immediately rose up and dealt with the matter; and here is a case where Great Britain must take steps to stamp out such an insult to the flag.

It was a most unprovoked challenge to Ulster, these incursions into her territory, and if ever there was an excuse for the Protestants to turn upon their Catholic fellow-citizens it would have been on that night or the night after.

But what were the results? The results were a great tribute to our people—the best they have shown to the world, and increasing rifle fire has come from the other side of the border into loyal Ulster, without a shot being fired in return—(applause)—not because their feelings are not at boiling point with rage, nor because they are frightened at what has taken place, but simply because I have sent, through the proper channels, an earnest appeal to sit fast, and we will see they don't suffer.

Instead of that being treated in the Press as the finest tribute to the finest characters in the world, we are being more or less treated as though we were the aggressors one day and the other the aggressors the next day, and that there was not a pin to choose between.

Replying to Mr. Churchill's suggestion that they should invite the assistance of law-respecting Roman Catholics to help them to keep order in Roman Catholic districts, Sir James Craig pointed out that the Special Constabulary was open to law-abiding Roman Catholics. But at the back of all this there was some unfortunate force to prevent the better class of Roman Catholics from joining the force. The "*lex* worse state of things in Belfast" to which Mr. Churchill had referred would not prevail very long. The Home Secretary was grappling with it, and was succ-

(Continued in Page 9, Column 6.)

LEADERS MEET TO-DAY.

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE.

DELICATE POSITION.

Mr. Arthur Griffith, Mr. Duggan, and Mr. O'Higgins, with Mr. Kennedy, K.C., had an interview with Mr. Churchill at the Colonial Office yesterday afternoon, says the Press Association.

Mr. Churchill will meet Sir James Craig at 10 o'clock this morning.

It is understood that the conversations of the Irish representatives yesterday with the Colonial Secretary had reference only to questions of civil administration in Southern Ireland, including the taking over of departments not yet within the control of the Provisional Government.

There is no warrant for the suggestion that Mr. Lloyd George will take a direct hand in the negotiations. The Colonial Office now has charge of Irish affairs, and Mr. Churchill will handle the matter, with the possible assistance of one or two other Ministers, should he deem it advisable to call for the assistance of any of his Ministerial colleagues.

The immediate business is to endeavour to arrive at some arrangement to put an end to the existing deplorable conditions of lawlessness and violence in some parts of Ireland. There is no question of arranging a Boundary Commission or of dealing generally with matters which will arise when the Treaty has been duly ratified.

AWAITED ANXIOUSLY.

DUBLIN'S HOPES AND FEARS.

The result of the Conference is anxiously awaited. It is realised on all sides that the matters to be discussed are of vital importance to the nation, and that the immediate future is fatefully involved in the negotiations. There appears to be a general feeling that the present deplorable position cannot be improved unless the extremists on both sides are effectively dealt with, and doubt is expressed as to whether much in this direction can be taken at the Conference.

It is feared that unless immediate effect is given to the decisions, if any, reached by the respective representatives, the situation may become even worse, and there were dark hints yesterday that the trouble would not be confined to the North-East. The object of the seizure of the Orange Hall in Dublin has not yet been disclosed, and when inquiry is made concerning it one is vaguely told to wait and see. Developments are promised in the event of the discussions in London breaking down, but what good they will achieve one fails to see.

It was stated yesterday, but inquiries failed to verify it, that a *rapprochement*, with the Northern situation as a basis, between the Free Treaty and Republican leaders was likely, with a view to taking common action.

Mr. Michael Collins, Chairman of the Provisional Government, left Kingstown by the mail boat last night to attend the London Conference on Irish affairs, to be held at the Colonial Office to-day.

CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

TERMS AGREED BY CABINET.

It is understood that the resolution to be proposed in the House of Commons on Monday, approving the policy to be pursued by the Government representatives at Genoa, was considered by the Cabinet yesterday, and will to-day be placed on the Order Paper.

The resolution will be proposed by the Prime Minister himself in a speech of great international importance. There is no foundation for the suggestions of disagreement in the Cabinet over the policy which will be outlined by Mr. Lloyd George, and it is expected that it will be supported by an overwhelming majority of the House.

ACCORD, NOT FORCE.

MR. CHURCHILL ON IRELAND'S NEED.

Just before the House of Commons adjourned, at 11.50 last night, Mr. Devlin called attention to the appalling conditions of terrorism under which the Roman Catholics of Belfast were existing. He charged the Government with responsibility for what was going on.

On Monday, he said, he called upon Mrs. McMahon in hospital, and she told him she had distinctly saw from the window of her husband and sons were in uniform. Those Special constables, who were guilty of such misdeeds, were paid by the British Treasury, and the Colonial Secretary would, surely, deny it.

The Government which would not pay for women police in London could afford to pay hired assassins. Some of them were part of Lord Carson's late army. It was a deliberate plot to exterminate the Catholics or to drive them out of the city. The Special constables ought to be disbanded and the whole city put under military rule.

COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Churchill said that they had to search Europe to find instances of atrocity, barbarism, cold-blooded, inhuman, animal vengeance equal to that of the McMahon murders; but there was a similar instance in the horrible murder of two wounded policemen in hospital in Galway.

What Englishmen were asking was—"Why is it that Irishmen will go on doing these things to one another?" (Hear, hear.)

The British Government wanted only the suppression and termination of these horrors; the rest lay with the Irish representatives.

The British Government were following strictly, with all its consequences and disadvantages, a two-fold policy. First, the carrying out of the Treaty for good or ill, right to the end, with the utmost strictness. Secondly, they would defend Ulster in the enjoyment of the rights secured to her.

They wished to show both sections that nothing further was to be gained by force, and that everything was to be gained by accord and agreement. They would hold strongly to that position.

MEN ON THE BORDER.

The House could not judge one episode in Ireland without referring to others. For instance, the raids on Ulster territory and the presence of two divisions of the I.R.A. on the borders.

To-day there would be a conference between five Ministers of the Ulster Government and four Ministers of the Provisional Government, and he hoped that they would be able to arrive at some method of mitigating the horrors due to the enmity of one section of Irishmen against another section.

CAPTURED "SPECIALS"

NOT AT BALLYSHANNON.

Our Ballyshannon Correspondent telegraphs:—With reference to the statement of Captain Craig in the House of Commons that two of the "Special" police arrested at Clones recently were imprisoned in Ballyshannon, I have made inquiries, and have ascertained that such is not the case. There are no prisoners here at present.

YOUNG FARMER SHOT DEAD.

Yesterday morning a young Protestant farmer named William Fleming, Corkley, Co. Armagh, was shot in the head while going to a well for water to make his breakfast. It is not known by whom the shot was fired. The assailant was evidently concealed in a neighbouring plantation. Fleming was medically attended to, but succumbed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

This is stated to be a reprisal for the shooting of an old man named McGleenan, a Roman Catholic, on St. Patrick's Night by a patrol of "B" Specials at Granemore, Co. Armagh.

PRINCE ARRIVES IN MALAY.

PORT SWETTENHAM, F.M.S., Monday.

The Prince of Wales arrived here from Colombo this afternoon. He was received by the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, who presented to him the Sultan of the States. His Royal Highness motored from the Port to Kuala Lumpur, and in the evening witnessed a torchlight procession and attended a dance at the Selangor Club.—(Reuter.)

REPARATIONS PROTEST.

HERR WIRTH ON NEW TERMS.

"AN IMPOSSIBLE REQUEST."

CONFUSION WORSE CONFOUNDED.

The Allies' new scheme of reparations payments, said the German Chancellor in the Reichstag yesterday, is "quite impossible."

Germany had done everything that she could to adapt her Budget to the great demands made upon it, but the mere announcement of the proposed scheme had caused such a depreciation in the mark that a Budget deficit of 28 milliard marks had become 234.

The earnest and conscientious representations of the German Government had had no effect. The Commission, instead of stabilising Germany's financial position, had weakened it.

TAXED TO THE HILT.

ALLIES' PROPOSALS AN ADDED BURDEN.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

In the Reichstag to-day Dr. Wirth, the Chancellor, declared that the demand of the Reparations Commission for the imposition of sixty milliards of marks of fresh taxation was an absolutely impossible request.

Before all else, he said, I must declare, in the name of the Government, definitely and precisely, that this is an entirely impossible demand. With endless trouble, we have tried to adapt our taxation system to the immense demands made upon us.

Our direct taxation has developed on a scale which has no parallel elsewhere in the world. So indirect taxes have also very greatly increased.

Even when nations which have to bear no burdens such as the Versailles Treaty are partly unable to meet their interior financial requirements by means of taxation, how must it be with Germany, who bore almost the entire burden of the war alone, and in five years completely exhausted her resources? To that should be added the unseen burden that falls on our nation as the result of exchange conditions.

It must, therefore, be declared that it is quite impossible to discover sources from which sixty milliards of new taxes could be drawn within such a short time. The Reparations Commission, by granting a moratorium, might have contributed to the stabilisation of our financial position, but by its conditions it has done the opposite, even though, perhaps, unwillingly.

Through the consequent depreciation of the mark the Commission has again spoilt the whole plan of our Budget. Its Note has caused the price of the gold mark to rise to 80, and our budgetary deficit of 28 milliards has risen to 234 milliards.

That is another striking proof that a policy of violence cannot further reparations. The Reparations Commission, by its demands, proves that the representations of the German Government, no matter how earnest and conscientious they may be, create no impression whatever.

Even if Germany should bear the new taxation demanded, it would be quite impossible for the Government, with all its attention occupied by the Genoa Conference, to work out a plan by May 31.

Another point in the conditions under the designation of control provides for an extensive control in the assessment and collection of taxes. I must protest in the most emphatic manner against this principle, which I consider incompatible with the right to self-determination and with the honour of a great nation. We have already had such unhappy experience where Control Commissions are concerned that no German would understand such a costly and unproductive system being extended to the civil administration.

We have now a great number of *Entente* troops in Germany—simple privates whose income is three times that of a high Ministerial official in Germany. Considering that the costs of the Armies of Occupation and the expenses of the Control Commission which exercises control, even where there is nothing to control, are an exceedingly heavy burden on Germany, an extension of such control to Germany's administration of taxes would render illusory all idea of economic reconstruction and of the discharge of our foreign obligations.

FOREIGN MISCONCEPTIONS.

EXTRAVAGANCE DENIED.

A number of the other conditions set out by the Reparations Commission fully harmonise with the intentions and interests of the German Government, but even here criticism is justified, because the importance of our reforms is misunderstood abroad.

The belief appears to be prevalent abroad that we are extravagant. We wish to restrict our expenditure in all directions with all our power, and we are doing our utmost in this sense; but it is only those who do not know how things stand who can say how many millions in gold can thereby be saved.

The Budget for 1922 provides that two-thirds of the country's expenditure shall be allocated to the *Entente* and only one-third to Germany herself. Out of 86 milliards, which represent the cost of the administration of the country, 41 milliards go to pay pensions and interest on the National Debt, etc. The cost of the Army and Navy is only 47 hundred million paper marks, while the eleven Ministers of the Government, the President of the Reich and the Chancellor do not cost so much as two *Entente* Generals in Germany.

I can agree with the general principle of retrenchment expressed in the Commissions Note, which Germany again declares her readiness to participate. The resumption of the publication of German statistics as required by the Commission, and the question of restoring full independence to Reichsbank, will cause no difficulties.

Everything depends on the removal of the obstacles which the world capitalists see in the Versailles Treaty, and its maintenance by the Reparations Commission.

The scheme for an external loan will only be considered favourably by capitalists of the world if Germany is accorded a long economic breathing space.

We shall thoroughly examine the Reparations Commission's Note before giving a written answer. A certain number of conditions can be complied with, but we are prepared to prove that the economic and Parliamentary situation does not permit of such mechanical measures as the raising of 60 millions in new taxation.

BELFAST AND WARRIOR DAY.

The final meeting of the Belfast Warriors' Day Committee was held in the City Hall there yesterday.

The Lord Mayor (Sir William Coats), who presided, said that the money which had been raised in Belfast in response to Earl Haig's appeal, namely, £1,545 4s. 7d., minus the cost of printing, advertising, etc., had been forwarded by him to the central office in London, and that, after deducting 4 per cent. for expenses, a sum of £1,268 6s. 6d. had been remitted back to him for the benefit of distressed servicemen in Ulster. Out of this amount two accounts had since been paid, amounting to £11 8s. 6d., leaving £1,256 17s. 6d. in hand.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to distribute the money for the relief of distress.

IRISH COLLECTIONS IN U.S.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

Commenting on the fact that certain funds now being raised in the United States are to be used if necessary against the Free State Party in Ireland, the *Tribune* says:—It is deplorable that American money should be contributed for such a purpose. Ireland is now free. An Irish State has been created as self-governing as Canada. The friends of Ireland are doing their country no service, and this country a bad service, by "mixing in."—(Reuter.)

It is expected that Lord Curzon will make a statement at the beginning of business in the House of Lords this afternoon on the conclusions of the Near East Conference in Paris.

CRISIS IN THE I.R.A.

RIVAL AUTHORITIES.

BOTH SIDES ISSUE STATEMENTS.

An ominous development has arisen out of the meeting of Volunteers which was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on Sunday. This meeting, it will be remembered, was forbidden by Mr. Griffith, and members of the Irish Republican Army who took part were threatened with dismissal.

The "Executive Council," which was appointed by Sunday's Convention, announced last night that it had issued a document which contained the following to all units of the I.R.A.:—

"Inasmuch as the Minister for Defence, Dail Eireann, and his Chief of Staff have been guilty of acts inimical to the Irish Republic, in that they did adopt, and do pursue, a policy calculated to subvert the Republic established by the Irish people:

"By virtue of the powers vested in the Council, it is declared that from this date neither the Minister for Defence nor his Chief of Staff shall exercise any control over the Army.

"It is ordered that all officers and other ranks at present serving in the 'Regular' Army, and members of the Civic Guard, return to their respective units, and that recruiting for these forces shall cease forthwith."

It would seem from this that a clash between the authority of the Dail Eireann Defence Ministry and the "Executive Council" can hardly be avoided.

DISMISSED.

STATEMENT BY CHIEF OF STAFF.

The Chief of Staff (General O'Duffy) issued the following statement last night:—

"All officers and men are hereby relieved of the responsibility of obeying orders issued to them by any authority other than that severed his connection with the I.R.A. by reason of his having attended at the irregular Convention held on Sunday, 26th March, or of his recognising the 'Executive Council' elected at that irregular Convention.

"Where in any case, as a result of such severance of any superior officer, subordinate officers or men find themselves cut off from any immediate superior command they should communicate at once to the Adjutant-General, Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin."

I.R.A. CONVENTION.

An official statement was issued last night from Beggar's Bush Barracks giving a report of the proceedings at the convention of sections of the Irish Republican Army in Dublin last Sunday.

The report states that the total number present was 217. It gives an account of the discussion on the resolutions which were proposed, and of the speeches which are reported to have been made by various delegates.

The speeches are said to have dealt with such matters as the question of the establishment of a dictatorship and the convention's attitude to the forthcoming elections and the national Press.

NEAR EAST SCHEME.

GREECE AGREES TO ARMISTICE.

Mr. Chamberlain said in the House of Commons yesterday that the Greek Government had accepted the armistice terms, but that there had not yet been time to receive a reply from Turkey.

A telegram from Constantinople says:—The Angora representative at Constantinople has informed the Allied High Commissioners that he has received a telegram from his Government acknowledging receipt of the collective note embodying the armistice proposals of the Near East Conference, and stating that the questions of a military nature have been referred to the Commander-in-Chief, and a reply will be given as soon as possible.

DEFINITE CONCLUSIONS.

Reuter's Agency understands that some surprise has been occasioned in London by the suggestions made in the French Press, implying that the arrangements made at the Allied Conference represented only a tentative line of mediation, and left the way open to something in the nature of further bargaining.

This is by no means the case. What was decided represented the broad basis on which the Allies considered peace obtainable, and, in so far as they are bases, represent the Allies final conclusion.

"INTOLERABLE MENACE."

I.R.A. IN NORTHERN AREA.

Mr. T. M. Greer has given notice of the following question to the Leader of the House in the Northern Senate to-day:—

To ask the Leader of the House—"As it has now transpired that the raids into Northern Ireland on last Sunday (the 19th inst.) were, as stated by the right hon. the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies in the British House of Commons on Tuesday last, organised locally by a number of the so-called I.R.A., who were residents in the six-counties area, and were, therefore, unauthorised, though organised filibustering expeditions, to which the so-called Truce could not apply, and as these raiders have now retired to their mountain fastnesses in Northern Ireland, where they are believed to have entrenched themselves, and are a serious menace to the peace of the district; and as it is manifestly impossible to deal with this organised force by a police force not armed or equipped or trained for the purpose, and not possessed of aeroplanes or other adequate means for dealing with the situation: whether the Government of Northern Ireland will call upon the Imperial Government, upon whom the ultimate responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order rests, to take immediate steps to relieve Northern Ireland from this intolerable menace."

"IN MEMORIAM."

FUNERAL SERVICE WHERE H 42 SANK.

GIBRALTAR, Tuesday.

A Memorial Service for the officers and men who perished in the Submarine H 42 was held this morning over the spot where the three officers and 83 sailors lie in their steel coffin, 500 fathoms beneath the surface some six miles off Europa Point, in the Straits of Gibraltar.

Sixteen vessels of the Atlantic Fleet took part in the ceremony. H.M.S. Revenge, the Flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Rudolph Bentinck, led, followed by Resolution, Ramillies, and Royal Oak of the Second Division of the Battle Squadron. H.M.S. Spencer leading the Second Destroyer Flotilla came next and dropped a "In Memoriam" wreath from the officers and men of the Third Submarine Flotilla, a detachment from which, on board the Alecto, circled round the spot.

Flags were flown at half-mast while the Funeral Services were being conducted on board each vessel, and at the conclusion rifle volleys were fired, the "Last Post" was sounded, and the bands played the Funeral March.

Many people assembled on the Eastern side of Gibraltar to witness this last sad act of the Atlantic Fleet on its homeward voyage.

ADLY BEY'S REASONABLENESS.

CAIRO, Tuesday.

Adly Bey has written a letter to the Press notifying his secession from the Wafa (the extreme Nationalist delegation), declaring that he had endeavoured, after the sanction of the British Parliament of the declaration to Egypt, to convince his colleagues that this was a great step forward and that their duty was to support the present Cabinet, but his colleagues could not share his views.—(Reuter.)

MOUNTJOY HUNGER STRIKE.

The two brothers, Thomas and James Redican, who were undergoing sentences for robbery, and who have been on hunger-strike in Mountjoy Prison, were removed last night to Stevens's Hospital.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain will attend the annual meeting of the West Birmingham Unionist Association on Friday.

FROM TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

NEW TORY REVOLT.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

"THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY SAYS:—

The Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, was concerned almost entirely with the policy to be pursued by the British delegates at the Genoa Conference. At similar conferences in the past the Prime Minister has been accustomed to exercise a very wide measure of discretion. It has been known for some time that the Prime Minister was anxious to have the freest possible hand at Genoa. A very strong feeling, however, was manifest at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet against the acceptance of any policy which would go in any sensible degree beyond the strictly economic objects of the Conference.

In particular, it was sought to establish the principle that there should be no political recognition of the Bolshevist *régime* in Russia. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain represented strongly the Conservative view that the British delegates should have a definitely restricted mandate, limited to the problems connected with the economic reconstruction of Europe.

Not only did Mr. Chamberlain command the unified support of the Conservative Ministers, who now form the majority of the Cabinet, but he had the cordial support of Mr. Churchill, who, as recently as last Saturday, made his strong opposition to the Bolshevist pretensions perfectly clear.

There is reason to believe that the Prime Minister stood out for considerably greater liberty of action than these colleagues were prepared to allow him. In the end, however, he was forced to abandon his position. The Cabinet decided on the limited mandate, and eased the way for the vote of confidence which is to be moved in the House of Commons on Monday.

ILLUSION OF GENOA.

THE BOLSHEVIST RECORD.

The Times, in a leading article on the Genoa Conference, observes:—That this country or any country in Western Europe stands to gain by the admission of the Bolshevists on an equal footing to a conference with the other Governments of Europe is a proposition to which no business man who knows anything of Russia will in his heart of hearts consent.

The facts of the Bolshevist record—above all, the fact of growing horror of the great famine—for which Bolshevist rule is directly responsible—are more potent in their convincing effect than any theories. Commonsense tells me plainly that there is no possible scheme that will ensure ruined Russia giving employment to our depressed industries. Common-sense dictates that a mere verbal recognition of Russia's debts on the part of the Bolshevists is of no value as a compensation for any privileges that some of our politicians are prepared to give to the Soviet Government in order to prolong its poisonous existence amid the ruins of Russia.

The trouble is that in this and many other countries common-sense is still imperfectly organised, and that for reasons connected with the present state of political ill-health our country may be forced to participate in the fatal Genoa enterprise against its better judgment.

SIAMESE TWINS.

DEATH OF BOTH FEARED.

Despatches from Chicago report that Josepha Black, one of the famous "Siamese twins," is dying, states *The Times* New York Correspondent, in a message yesterday. Her sister Rose, although now almost in perfect health, is also facing death, as the doctors consider that it is impossible for her to survive should her sister die.

At the same time an operation to separate the two sister would almost certainly be fatal to the survivor. Josepha is a widow, and has a son 12 years old. Rosa is a spinster.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

WAR LOAN BONDS NEW RECORD.

Business was on an increased scale in Stock Markets yesterday, says *The Times*, but, as on the previous days, activity was again to a large extent confined to the markets in gilt-edged securities and Home Railway Stocks. New high "records" were established by the War Loan, Victory Bonds, and Treasury "A" Bonds, while in the Home Railway market the strength of some of the Heavy Stocks was the feature. Investors were quietly picking up scrips of lower issues, but in other directions there was little of interest.

TO-DAY'S RACING SELECTIONS.

LINGFIELD.

SPORTSMAN.	MAN ON THE SPOT.
1.50—Eggesford	Eggesford.
2.20—Sahara, if sh. Love Set.	Charles Surface.
2.50—Rubis filly	Seventy-Seven.
3.20—Yashka	Yashka.
3.50—Bruff Bridge	Bruff Bridge.
4.20—Brandy Balls	Son of a Gun.

SOVIET DELEGATES' FEARS.

GUARANTEES OF SAFETY DEMANDED.

Reuter's Agency says that, according to a telegram from Moscow, dated March 24th, received by the British Trade Delegation, the Russian Delegation to Genoa will not enter Italian territory until the Italian Government has given unexceptionable guarantees for the inviolability of the persons and their luggage.

The telegram proceeds—The international situation in Italy furnishes no

JAMES H.
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TO-DAY (TU

49 LOWER BEEC
MENT HOUSE, containing 4 bedro
(b and c); garden front and rear; v
by order.

7 KILLEEN ROA
lavatory, scullery; garden back and
£30 a year, tenant paying taxes.

EXECUTORS'
ARDMORE, KILL
RESIDENCE, standing on about
from 1872. Rent first £26 15s.
A PERFECT HOUSE.
£55 PER ANNUM
Arising out of the RETAIL LIC
STREET. Held for 200 years fro
soliciting premises) sub-lessed for 9
No. 140 TOWNSEN
ber, 1915, at £45 per annum, in

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11 BUSHY
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MESSRS. JAMES H. NORTH
to SELL THE FURNITU
afresh) at some other part of the world where
their lives would be safe.
It is understood that the amount involved in granting a year's pay to each man would amount to a sum in the neighbourhood of two millions. In the terms there is no mention of any compensation beyond a month's pay for single men, with some additions for married men.
When the men approached the authorities on Friday they were told to put in a petition for the reconsideration of their case by the Government. The reply to this petition, it was arranged, should be given on Monday at twelve o'clock. No reply was forthcoming at that time, about 2,500 men of the rank and file, representing seventeen counties, met at Ship street Barracks yesterday, and appointed a deputation to wait upon the police authorities—General Tudor, Mr. A. Walsh, Assistant Inspector-General, and Mr. Cope. No reply was available, and when the deputation returned it was unanimously decided that all men engaged in the Fenian and Income Tax Departments should cease their clerical duties to-day, at 12 o'clock, if at that time a reply had not been received.
The effect of this stoppage would be to bring to a standstill all the work of the Government.
The terms of disbandment are divided into eight sections, the first of which deals with the compensation allowance. Under this heading members of the constabulary will be entitled to a pension calculated in accordance with the existing enactments relating to R.I.C. pensions. The length of service upon which the pension will be calculated is to be his actual length of approved service with twelve years added, and the salary is to be the salary which he would have been receiving had he remained on active service in the same rank for twelve years after the date of his disbandment.
No compensation allowance shall exceed two-thirds of the salary upon which it is calculated, and if any officer or constable dies after a compensation allowance has been awarded him, the Treasury may grant a pension or gratuity to his widow and children. Special provision is also been made in the case of District Inspectors.
"If any officer or man," the second section states, "ceasing to be a member of the police force or any other cause whatsoever, moves his home either to another place in Ireland, or to any place outside Ireland, he shall be entitled to be paid the reasonable costs of such removal, not up to a maximum of one month's pay for unmarried men, two months' pay for married men with less than three children, and three months' pay for married men with three or more children."
In order that during the period when fresh employment will be hard to obtain every officer and man may be in receipt of a compensation allowance sufficient to enable him to live, arrangements will be made which will enable any officer or man with less than fifteen years' service, who so desires, to commute so much of his compensation allowance as will enable that allowance to be increased during the first two years to a maximum of 25/60 (or 30/50) of the maximum pay of his rank.
Officers and men who desire to take advantage of an approved scheme of overseas settlement, or have definite prospects of employment abroad within or without the Empire, will be permitted, with the approval of the Tribunal to be set up, to commute so much of their compensation allowance as will provide the necessary capital. Under this scheme a man aged 30 will be able to obtain a capital sum of £600 by the commutation of a pension of, approximately, £20 per annum.
Every officer or man in receipt of a compensation allowance takes service in any other police force within or without the United Kingdom, or is appointed to any office remunerated by moneys provided by Parliament (including any Parliament in Ireland), or which is a public office within the meaning of the Representation of the People Act, 1918, his compensation allowance will be liable to suspension.
The principle on which this provision will be applied will be that if the pay of the new employment, plus the compensation allowance, exceeds the pay which the officer or man was receiving at the date of disbandment, the compensation allowance will be suspended to the extent of the excess.
Every officer and man will be entitled to a free railway warrant from the place of disbandment to his home. All the allowances will be payable from Imperial funds.

AGITATION IN R.I.C. RANKS.

BETTER TERMS DEMANDED.

PROMISED REPLY NOT RECEIVED.

CLERICAL WORKERS' STRIKE THREAT.

There is grave dissatisfaction among the 5,700 odd R.I.C. men who are about to be disbanded, and unless their grievances are considered by noon to-day they intend to order those of their number engaged on clerical duties connected with their disbandment to cease work.
Briefly, what the men demand, in addition to the terms officially announced to them, is a full year's pay to all. They hold that under the exceptional conditions of the country during the past couple of years the majority will have to leave the country, and that for this reason it is necessary that they should have ready money in order to enable them to start afresh in some other part of the world where their lives would be safe.
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THE ATTACK ON LORD CARSON.

LORD BIRKENHEAD CRITICISED.

Lord Carson is not fulfilling the anticipations of so many politicians (writes the Lobby Correspondent of the Central News). He does not intend to resign. He intends, unless the state of his health forbids, to reply in the House of Lords to-day to the strictures passed upon him by the Lord Chancellor.
Members who have studied the situation coolly are inclined to criticise the Lord Chancellor on three grounds:
First, that it was irrelevant to introduce the dissertation on the constitutional position of judges into the third reading of the Irish Bill.
Secondly, that it was not correct to attack Lord Carson in his absence.
Thirdly, that if a rule is to be laid down it should not be based on the single case of Lord Carson, but should be made to govern the activities of Lord Chancellors and ex-Lord Chancellors as well.
It is said that there is no precedent for a Lord Chancellor taking so prominent a part in a political controversy in the country as Lord Birkenhead himself does, while the activities of one of his predecessors on the Woolsack, Lord Buckmaster, are also well known on the public platform.

TO-DAY'S DEBATE.

LORD CARSON TO TAKE PART.

When the Lords' amendment to the Irish Free State Amendment Bill comes up for discussion in the House of Commons to-day, the Ulster Unionist members, with their Conservative allies, propose to support all the amendments introduced at the instance of the Opposition peers.
A particular effort is to be made on behalf of the amendment requiring that all Orders in Council made under the Act shall be laid on the table in both Houses of Parliament, and may be annulled on the motion of either House within twenty-one days. The Ulster members will also move to amend the Government amendment with regard to the month's option given to Northern Ireland, the Ulster proposal being that the month shall commence immediately on the passage of the present bill, and not, as proposed by the Government, from the date of the passage of the future Act setting up the Constitution of Southern Ireland.
Lord Carson was confined to his room yesterday with a heavy cold, but was reported to be better last night. In a telegram to the Belfast *Telegraph* yesterday he states:—
"I hope to reply to Lord Birkenhead's criticism in the House of Lords, but nothing can deter me from doing my duty towards Ulster. My desire to preserve unsullied the administration of justice is, at least, as genuine as that of Lord Birkenhead."

COMPENSATION AWARDS.

SHOCKING CRIMES RECALLED.

Outrages of a shocking nature, which were characteristic of the times preceding the Truce, were recalled yesterday by awards of compensation made in various Quarter Sessions.
Tadgo Colonel Ashley was awarded £5,500 for the burning of his property at Mullamore; and at Ballybrit Sessions Judge Green heard the details of the murder of a young man named Joseph M'Dermott, whose father was awarded £350 as compensation for the crime. In July last M'Dermott was taken from his home at the same time as two boys named O'Reilly, and the three were found next morning riddled with bullets. The rectory was raided, and an attempt to burn a church, was revealed in an application for compensation by the Rev. Joseph Halligan, of Killary, made to Galway County Council. Applicant's motor bicycle was also stolen. He was awarded £50 for personal injuries.
Notices of claims for burnings and damage have also been received by public bodies. For the alleged malicious burning of Ballinderry House, Tuam, and furniture therein, the Master of the Rolls and Mrs. Fanny Nolan, trustees, are claiming £5,000; to Kathleen Nolan, niece and the caretaker, J. Ryan, £50. Monsignor Macken, Dean of Tuam; J. Nestor, J. B. McDonogh, and T. Fahy, trustees, claim £350 for a public hall damaged, and the furniture broken; and J. Cummine, Milltown, claims £100 for wood damaged. For the malicious burning of his shooting lodge, Colonel R. Oyilby, D.S.O., Dungiven, is claiming £2,000 from the Limavady Rural District Council.

LAND FOR ALLOTMENTS.

COMPULSORY ACQUIREMENT.

To a mass meeting in London last night, under the auspices of the National Union of Allotment Holders, presided over by Mr. E. Norman, of Newcastle, Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen, the Minister of Agriculture, announced that the bill promised in the King's Speech would, he still hoped, be introduced into Parliament before Easter. The measure, as drafted, did not contain the clause which he would be introduced, would follow on the main lines laid down by the Departmental Committee. The Committee proposed, he said, that the temporary provisions of the Land Settlement Act, whereby local authorities could acquire allotment land without the long process of an inquiry by the Ministry of Agriculture, should be extended for another five years. There should be a compromise regarding the suggested continuance of powers for acquiring occupied land, as this involved compensation for disturbance, and allotment holders preferred security of tenure. They proposed abandoning compensation, and substituting in all ordinary cases six months' notice, which was to be invalid if the termination took place between Lady Day and Michaelmas—the cropping season.
Sir Arthur covered other points in the bill, and was warmly thanked.

GRAND ORANGE LODGE

STILL HELD BY ARMED MEN.

The Orange Hall and the Fowler Memorial Hall, in Parnell square, Dublin, which were seized by a party of armed civilians on Saturday last, still remained in possession of the raiders yesterday, all the blinds being drawn and the doors locked. Civilians arrived and left in motor cars at intervals, but inquiries made by Press representatives failed to elicit any information as to the identity of the men in possession or the object of the seizure. At the office of the *Liaison* Officer in the Gresham Hotel it was stated last evening that the Provisional Government authorities had no official knowledge of the affair.

EXPELLED WORKERS.

A communication which was issued last night under the heading, "Belfast Expelled Workers," states that the committee of that body desire to inform the public that the Fowler Memorial and Orange Hall premises, 10 Parnell square, was taken over on their behalf on Saturday last.
"The intention," the statement says, "is to use the premises to provide temporary accommodation for persons and families driven by the pogrom from Belfast until such time as they find employment and other accommodation.
"People coming from Belfast who intend to avail themselves of the accommodation should first notify the Belfast Expelled Workers' Committee, and will be in communication with the Dublin Committee, and in a position to state the amount of accommodation available."
Accompanying the statement was the following from the caretaker of the Orange Hall:—
"Fowler Memorial Hall and Orange Hall.
"As certain reports have been published in the Belfast Press re the taking over of the above, that the caretaker was ruthlessly evicted, I, the caretaker, take exception to such statements, and can truthfully say that no such thing occurred. I have not been in any way inconvenienced, nor has anything but courtesy been shown to me since the occupation on Saturday night.
"Hoping this will have as wide a circulation as the former report, which was absolutely false, and thanking you for the publication of same.—I am, sire,
"GEORGE PARKES, Caretaker."

CLOUD OF BIRDS.

Early risers at Deal were startled about 7 a.m. yesterday by a sound like the approach of aircraft coming from a black cloud on the horizon. The mass, as it approached land, resolved itself into millions of birds, possibly swallows. They came just over the land, swooped out to sea again for a little distance, and then in a grassful curve returned, passing over the town inland.

SHIPBUILDERS' STRIKE BEGINS.

MANY THOUSANDS STOP WORK.

Five thousand shipyard workers ceased work at Southampton yesterday evening. They contended that the proposed wage reductions are unjustifiable, and unlikely to encourage increased trade.
The employers, on the other hand, assert that they are at present unable to compete with Continental firms on equitable terms.
There is very little new construction work in the yard at present. The yards will be opened to-day, and work will be found for men who present themselves, but the response for the moment is problematical.
25,000 MEN TO CEASE WORK.
Although the Mersey Ship Repairers' Federation have agreed that the reductions should become operative on April 5 and May 3, a week later than the engineering employers had decided, the men's unions have issued orders to twenty-five thousand workers employed in the Mersey yards to cease work. A conference between masters and men was held yesterday, but efforts to avoid an immediate stoppage failed, so instructions to the contrary have been received.
Shipyard workers on the Tyneside ceased work last night, declaring that they would not resume work until ordered by their unions to do so.
The Jarrow and Hebburn branches of the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, with a large membership, balloted last night on the shipyard wages reduction. The result was practically unanimous against acceptance of the reduction.
Workers of all trades in the Tyne Shipyards ceased work last night for one week.
POSITION IN BELFAST.
The two Belfast shipbuilding firms are not members of the Federation, but will be able to negotiate locally. The Belfast District Committee of the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation issued instructions to members of the unions to remain at work until further orders, a similar course being followed by the Workers' Union.
It is understood the management of Messrs. Harland and Wolff and Messrs. Workman, Clark and Co. will pay wages in full this week. There is a keen desire locally to avoid any cessation of work, and the friendly atmosphere which has existed for a number of years in which no breach of it would be introduced, would follow on the main lines laid down by the Departmental Committee. The Committee proposed, he said, that the temporary provisions of the Land Settlement Act, whereby local authorities could acquire allotment land without the long process of an inquiry by the Ministry of Agriculture, should be extended for another five years. There should be a compromise regarding the suggested continuance of powers for acquiring occupied land, as this involved compensation for disturbance, and allotment holders preferred security of tenure. They proposed abandoning compensation, and substituting in all ordinary cases six months' notice, which was to be invalid if the termination took place between Lady Day and Michaelmas—the cropping season.
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INDIAN RAIL STRIKE OUTRAGE.

The India Office reports that as the result of the removal of the nameplates and the displacement of the metals as the entrance to a bridge crossing a nullah on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway on the Yeotmal branch line in the South of the Central provinces, the engine and eight trucks of a train were derailed and capsized over the bridge, the driver and two firemen being killed. No passengers were hurt.

FIRES AND BOMBS.

NIGHT OF ALARM.

JAM FACTORY GUTTED

BRIGADE'S FINE WORK.

Between 10 o'clock on Monday night and 10 o'clock last night the Belfast Fire Brigade was called out eight times. All the firemen and engines in the city were engaged, and they had a busy morning.
The first call came at 9.50 p.m. from Ann street, where a fire had broken out in the stores occupied by Messrs. R. J. Dennison and Co. When the brigade got there the flames were already fierce and had a firm hold on the extensive premises, and the firemen were handicapped by the limited space in which to fight the fire. The whole front of the premises was saved, but the stores at the back and their valuable contents were gutted. The brigade, however, confined the outbreak and saved a very big block of property surrounding, the only adjacent premises to become involved being the rear of the Rainbow Bar in Wilson's court, where fire was discovered, and a second call was sent to the brigade at 10.1 p.m. The men and machines on the spot dealt with the outbreak so successfully that the main portion of the establishment was saved. The fire, which only means of approaching the fire was through a covered-in gateway entrance made the firemen's task dangerous and very difficult.
A GOOD SAVE.
At 10.35 the brigade received a third call, this time to York lane, where it was found that a grain store was burning. Portion of the Fire Brigade hurried to this fire, which was found to be in the upper portion of a three-storeyed building. An hour's strenuous effort succeeded in mastering the outbreak, and the roof of the building remained intact, though considerable damage was done to scores of grain, etc.
No sooner was this outbreak under control than a fourth call came—this time to Kent street, where a new building, occupied by Mr. John Andrews, shopfitter, was unroofed. The firemen arrived in the nick of time, and made what is known in brigade parlance as a "good save." The fire had originated in the ground floor, and were it not so promptly extinguished. Much damage was done, but valuable stocks of fine timber fittings, tools and machinery were saved.
JAM FACTORY GUTTED.
The majority of the engines and firemen had returned to their stations, and things appeared normal again, when at 2.35 a.m. the alarm bell went off again, and the machines turned out once more, this time to Vint's jam factory at Unity street.
On the arrival of the fire-fighters it was found that the entire factory was involved, and little could be done except confine the outbreak to the building eventually being gutted. The fire drew a crowd of residents to the spot, and they remained watching the fire. Meanwhile, around these the whistling and whooping tactics adopted by Sinn Fein at night, which is supposed to be caused by fear of attack, were indulged in, and it the midst of all the excitement a bomb was thrown from a house near the factory, and injured three people, including a man of 80 years of age.
The ambulance was called, and the injured were taken to the Infirmorum Hospital.
They are Francis Flynn (40), of 81 Unity street, splinters to face and eye; James Hughes (36), Unity street, splinter wound to thigh; Agnes Gallagher (38), Unity street, splinter to leg. It was the duty of all Irishmen, irrespective of creed or party, to co-operate in rendering succour. It was further agreed that the Republican Party, in so far as was possible, should give assistance to the Government in the matter of Dail Eireann in taking effective action to this end.
The discussion was crystallised in the following resolution—
Resolved that—
Wherever the divisions in Dail Eireann and in the country have been caused solely by the proposal to accept the Articles of Agreement signed in London;
And whereas the action of Sir James Craig and his colleagues in massing troops on the borders of the six north-eastern counties and fortifying them as a frontier, and the action of the British Government in assisting in these military enterprises, coupled with the appointment of Sir Henry Wilson, a soldier of the British Imperial Staff, with dictatorial military powers, should prove to those who are in favour of the agreement that it is intended to set the terms of the agreement at a dead letter;
We ask the Cabinet and majority party in Dail Eireann not to proceed further with this agreement;
And whereas men, women, and children are being barbarously murdered in Belfast every day for no other reason than that they are known to be Catholics or are known to be good Irish citizens—a state of affairs impossible but for the active support of the British Government:
We ask that steps be taken to arrange a joint plan of action between both parties in Dail Eireann, so that these murders may be stopped or no longer committed with impunity.
And as an earnest of our anxiety to co-operate in this matter, we propose to the majority party in Dail Eireann an immediate suspension, by both sides of the present campaign of political meetings, so that the public attention in Ireland and throughout the world may be concentrated on the intolerable situation existing in Belfast.

GIFT TO PRESS GALLERY.

UNIQUE COLLECTION OF PICTURES.

A gift, rare in its composition, has been made to the Parliamentary Press Gallery by Mr. Sidney Robinson, M.P., who for many years has been a diligent collector of pictures illustrating the many phases of the Palace of Westminster, both architectural and historical. Mr. Sidney Robinson Collection, as it is to be named, which is to be displayed in the library and writing rooms of the Press Gallery, comprises several hundreds of water-colour pictures and sketches, steel engravings, lithographs, and woodcuts closely bearing on the pictorial aspects of the Palace of Westminster for the past four centuries, together with a number of autograph letters of distinguished Parliamentarians.
Press Gallery Committee, at its meeting yesterday, accepted the gift and expressed its cordial appreciation to the donor for presenting a collection of such unique interest to its recipients.

INDEMNITY BILL.

DATE OF INTRODUCTION UNCERTAIN.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, in reply to Mr. Waterson, in the House of Commons yesterday, said that the Colonial Secretary regretted that he was not in a position to announce when it would be possible to introduce the Irish Indemnity Bill. He hoped shortly to be able to make a definite statement with regard to the constitution of the Commission to inquire into claims for compensation in respect of damage to property.
Mr. Devlin—Will there be an opportunity of discussing the names before the Commission functions?
Sir Hamar Greenwood—I cannot promise that.
Mr. Devlin—Will the Indemnity Bill come on this side of Easter?
Sir Hamar Greenwood—I cannot say.

CORK SUMMER SHOW.

28 INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS.

At the Cork Summer Show the industrial section will be organised by the Secretary of the Cork Industrial Development Association. Exhibits in the section will be grouped in the following classes:—(1) Woollen, (2) linen, (3) hosiery, (4) underwear, (5) machine-made bread, (6) agricultural implements and machinery, (7) bedding and mattresses, (8) bicycles, (9) boot, floor and metal polishes, (10) boots and shoes, (11) bricks and tiles, (12) brushes, (13) tea and teas, (14) chocolates, (15) cigarettes, (16) furniture, (17) homespuns, (18) jams and marmalades, (19) margarine, (20) lace and crochet, (21) building materials, (22) baskets, (23) proprietary ointments, (24) arts and crafts, (25) Irish milled flour, (26) butter, (27) cheese, (28) fancy goods.
About 100 stalls will be available for exhibits of Irish manufactured goods.
The Executive of the Development Association says that it takes a serious view of the action of the British owners in closing the cement works at Fenagh, Co. Wexford, and has endorsed a resolution passed by the Wexford County Council calling upon public bodies to boycott English manufactured cement, and to purchase Continental and American cement until the Drinagh works have been re-opened.

ULSTERMEN AND SPECIAL POLICE.

The following was issued yesterday by Dail Eireann Publicity Department:—
The following memorial was received by the Clerk of the Enniskillen District Council. It is signed by all the local Unionists and 13 Nationalists, who protest against the outrages committed in that area by "the strange Specials" sent there by the Northern Parliament:—"We, the residents and farmers of Stratonagher and Conagher, beg to offer our strong protest against the closing of the public road at Stratonagher, Derrygonnelly, causing us inconvenience and hardship. The relations between the people of this county have been neighbourly and friendly always, and we hope the same will continue, despite the efforts of the 'strange Specials.'"

"Look before you leap" and see WELCO's name—THE guarantee.—(Advt.)

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM J. RATHBORNE.

The announcement of the death of Mr. William J. Rathborne, 27 Upper Sherrard street, Dublin, will be read with feelings of deep regret on the part of his fellow-citizens, but more especially by those with whom he had been associated for thirty years in the service of the Dublin United Tramways Company. He began life as a junior clerk in the old Dublin Tramways Company, and gradually promoted until he finally reached the position of chief accountant. Mr. Rathborne was endowed with considerable musical talent, and interested himself much in the promotion of musical entertainments. Possessed of a fine tenor voice, he was among those who took part in the Feis competitions, and was the recipient of a gold medal. He favoured different kinds of sport, especially football and cricket, in which he played a prominent part in early life. For several years he sang in the choir of Sir Henry Wilson's Gardiner street, and in the Pro-Cathedral, in Marlborough street. Much sympathy is extended to his wife and family. His funeral takes place at 9.30 o'clock this morning.

MR. JAMES HOEY.

The death of Mr. James Hoey, Chairman of the Rathdown Board of Guardians, has occurred in the South of France, where he was staying for the benefit of his health. Mr. Hoey was arrested and detained in Wormwood Scrubbs Prison. While there he went on hunger strike because he was not treated as a political prisoner. His health broke down and he was removed to hospital. He had previously been on hunger strike in Belfast prison. Later he was interned at Ballykinlar where he got double pneumonia and was eventually released, but never recovered his health. He died at Montone yesterday.

WORKHOUSE COAL.

STATEMENTS AT A DUBLIN INQUIRY.

In the Dublin Union yesterday, Dr. D. L. O'Kelly, Local Government Department of Dail Eireann, held a sworn inquiry, regarding charges preferred against wardmasters John O'Leary and J. Bayliffe.
The matter arose out of a report made by the master on March 15th, that Mr. Murphy, Local Government Department Commissioner, called his attention to the fact that inmate Patrick Doyle, employed in the male bath-house, was stealthily conveying a bucket of coal from the store to the bath-house department, to inmate William Dunlop, who is employed as a wardsman in the male healthy department, and that inmate Doyle was using a bunch of official keys which he regularly carried on his person with which he opened the coal store. He had Doyle and Dunlop removed from their respective posts with loss of dormitory diet on which they were classed, and ordered them to be placed on healthy diet (the poorest diet).
Mr. Murphy suspended from duty wardmaster J. Bayliffe, who was then in charge of the bath-house, and wardmaster J. O'Leary, who was also on duty in the bath-house, and called on them to furnish him with an explanation by 2 o'clock on March 15th, 1922.
Mr. Murphy, Local Government Department Commissioner, then read his report, in which he told how he saw Doyle leaving the male bath-house with a bunch of official keys. Dunlop followed him with a bucket. Afterwards they left the coal store with a bucket of coal. Bayliffe, when questioned, said that he had given Doyle the coal, and appeared to be surprised. Doyle denied having given the coal. In a ward in the healthy yard of which Dunlop was wardman the coal was found, and Dunlop said that he had got it from Doyle. Wardmaster O'Leary could offer no explanation, and the Commissioner did not regard him as being responsible to the same extent as Bayliffe.
Wardmaster Bayliffe gave evidence, and said that Doyle had no authority to take coal or to give it to another. He was accustomed to take coal from the stores every day, and was in the habit of going to the bath-house and taking the keys.
Wardmaster O'Leary said that he was writing in the office and did not know that the keys had been taken.
An inmate named Nolan, who had been working in the bath-house, said that he was unaware that permission was required from anyone to take the keys.
Doyle said that he got coal any time that he wanted it. For the last couple of months he got it four or five times a week, and he was not the only one who could get it.
Richard Toner, who had been in charge of the bath-house for 20 years, said that inmates would take the keys as often as twenty times a day.
The master (Mr. Doyle) said that it had never occurred to him that the keys would be given to an inmate.
The assistant master (Mr. Hennessy) said that he had drawn the attention of officials to the fact that keys were lying about, and had several times put a report in his book.
The evidence having closed, Mr. Murphy said that he had his own personal views about the condition of things in the house; he felt satisfied from what had been stated by some of the witnesses that there was ample scope for irregularities. He did not want to fix the blame on any particular individual, nor prejudice his future judgment. He did not think that the officials had used their judgment and stopped irregularities which were palpable. All the officials, especially the higher ones, were not free from blame. The case was not a trivial one, but showed that the whole system of management was wrong.
The President said that it appeared to him to be a rather trivial case at first, but it had revealed a state of affairs which was not known to the ordinary ratepayer.
The proceedings then concluded.

SKERRY'S SCHOOL,
16 Harcourt street, Dublin, provides Specialised Tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping, etc. The most up-to-date Commercial School in Ireland. Shorthand Speed Classes to suit all rates. Proficient Students assisted to situations. 1,147 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, and Book-keeping obtained by Students of the School since January, 1919.—(Advt.)

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

STATE OF BELFAST.

JOINT PLAN PROPOSED.

The following report was issued last night from the Republican Headquarters in Dublin:—
A meeting of the Republican members of Dail Eireann was held to-day, March 28th, at the offices of Cumann na Poblacta, 23 Suffolk street.
Eamon de Valera presided. The following members were in attendance:—Cathal Brugha, Sean Moylan, Art O'Connor, Seumas Robinson, Count Plunkett, M. J. Colivet, Mrs. O'Callaghan, Mrs. Clarke, Miss MacSwiney, Mrs. Pearse, Countess Markievicz, Joseph MacDonagh, Robert Barton, Seumas Fitzgerald, Sean MacEntee, Eamon Aylward, Brian O'Higgins, D. Buckley, Con Collins, James Lennon, Dr. J. Ryan, J. O'Mahoney, Charlie Murphy, T. O'Donoghue, Eamon O'Dee, E. Childers, P. J. Moloney, Frank Carty, Tom Derrig, Harry Boland.
Minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Secretary's report was read by Harry Boland.
Mr. Charles Murphy, Director of Finance, submitted financial report. Arising out of a discussion as to the collection of funds for Headquarters' and election expenses, it was decided that all monies collected should be lodged with the Director of Finance in each constituency, and that all moneys collected by the Director of Finance in each constituency, and that all moneys collected by the Director of Finance in each constituency, and that all moneys collected by

SELVES ALON

POINTMENTS N ULSTER.

MPLAINT OF MPORTATIONS.

RD READING OF W CRIME BILL.

Northern House of Commons, on th ing of the Consolidated Fund (No.

Duffin inquired what portion of th Constabulary pensions would to Northern Ireland.

Coote mentioned that there was o urrent, and, to some extent a feelin at the way in which the Sinn Fe Government were being filled Ulster men and women. He wo ow, for instance, from the variou s, how many of the present office ferred from the South and Dubl many were transferred from oth f those persons from outside Ul nstance, London, what were th ore they were transferred, and wh salaries ndw. He had heard th a great number of these in th partment. There was very consid faction in the City and the Provi eligible men and women, who h they might receive employment Government, were debarred by th of others, who claimed to be ut who never were in Dublin at all.

AND THE BORDER.

to the political situation, Mr. Coo nce the Provisional Government w since matters took a definite shap ld prove that he had delivered as the nature of a provocative speec y in Ulster were an entire sympath power that would grapple with t the South and govern the peopl them into the wave of industry a also repudiated the statement th of one denomination were ntured of another.

ction with the border, Mr. Coo it was unfortunate that the Co Tyrone and Fermanagh should r a condition of things which w ught about by Southern Ireland, h the people who had done the kil ich had taken place in a most pe He would like to urge upon the interthe necessity of giving prec to that border, where people w when attending to their own cattl ish Government—who were still r the Free State Government—wou the military inside the Free State t about two miles out of bounds rn side, so that Sinn Fein snipe ntinue their work, it would probabl eired result.

TY VIEW.

nson, referring to the appointments ey would all be pleased could the necessary officials here to run th It appeared to him that the lea y Fermanagh and Tyrone was g in Sinn Fein attribute of "ourselv daughter). As the representative o ity he would like to say that the des to this question. Half of all omen who graduated at Queen's Du d lucrative appointments in Englan nd.

t Hon. H. M. Pollock, in reply to charge that Ulstermen were passe that Englishmen received preferen ter of appointments, said that the found for so general an allegation must remember that some position en who were highly specialised i ters, and it was in some cases quite to get a man in the Province o fit those important positions.

on Bates, in answer to the hon North Belfast, said that the R.I.C. thanded at an early date. Northern ld only be responsible for its du of the pensions to these men. I ow that because a certain number s in Ulster on the date of disband nce of Ulster's number, they would ddifferent financial obligation.

said that he hoped and believed time Minister, and those associated me, would be exceedingly careful with whom they had to deal, not part of Southern Ireland, but part tire part of the British Empire. believed that this was another mov of Southern Ireland to weaken the of Northern Ireland, which w firm grip of the forces of disord Stalybridge which was at the bottom

was read a third time.

HORITIES BILL.

mittee stage was entered upon of the rities (Special Powers) Bill, which shortly extensive powers for deal trages, including the death penalty fidence.

rney-General moved an amendment Resident Magistrate to act alone i ing antecedent to the hearing of e the Act.

Hanna suggested that the House discuss the matter at the time, a controversial one. Their Prime d gone to seek peace, accompanied the prayers of every right-thinking man in Ireland. He was going be in one direction, and he thought ould not deal with the matter then that the House adjourn, but there nder, and the amendment was

mittee stage was passed, and, on the second reading, Mr. McGuffin sug ours in Ireland. He was going be the introduction of such a measure at so early a stage in the history o ment. Ever since it came into exist been surrounded by a great anxi What he was afraid of was, ing too much importance to the bill too much to result from it.

CE OR FORCE.

s again expressed his regret at the g having been persisted with in the s of the approaching conference in s as opposed to lawlessness and e did not think that this bill went ay about suppressing them. There o ways of dealing with the situa ference or by force. When he first conference he was told that that of surrender. He contended that cy of no surrender. It would be as them if ever they closed the door e, and he hoped that that House do anything to interfere with the ment with other Governments in this ewhere. If the trouble could only by force they had not the force do it.

said that all realised the gravity That was no ordinary measure. l to deal with those who persisted destroy society. It was a bill for ces of diabolical crime, the nature never been experienced in this city

d the establishment of an efficient, nt, secret service to work in the en. Stern punishment should be the bomb-thrower, and it ought to the most drastic measures would be t a person carrying arms without d having infernal machines in his

EW.

ester heartily agreed with the pro r. She would like to assure the that, so far as the greater portion at she represented was concerned, h the Government in its endeavour t these abominable crimes which committed in their midst. They sa Premier (Applause) in the journey undertaken. (Hear, hear.) He was only for them and Ireland, but Empire. (Hear, hear.)

said that he wished to ask the ral how the Bill was going to correspondents. On receiving an ould speak on the third reading.

Speaker—The hon. member can the House twice, and as he has eat, there is no possibility of his her into the debate.

eading was passed unanimously

will endeavour to do all in their h a settlement.

surprises in the speech was the t when he last met Mr. Collins in d in his pocket a scheme prepared providing relief for the unemployed cluding the expelled workers, and ing of the border question is as revented this matter from being

Craig, accompanied by Lord left Belfast at night for London. derstood that there will be joined r. M. Archdale, Minister for and Commerce, who is now ged upon work connected with h

Nicholas of Greece, with her Princess Olga, and the latter's own Prince of Denmark, arrived sterday.

SIR E. COCHRANE'S AFFAIRS.

DISPUTED DEED.

DAUGHTER'S CLAIM TO £25,000.

SEQUEL TO DIVORCE.

SECOND FAMILY'S POSITION.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court, London, yesterday, Mr. Justice Sargant tried an action by Miss Beatrice Dorothea Cochrane, daughter of Sir Ernest Cecil Cochrane, Bart., suing by her next friend, Dame Ethel Amy Cochrane, against Sir Ernest and three infant children of his second marriage, and David Francis Moore, Kildare street, Dublin, and James Robertson Coade, of Carleton, Sandford road, Ranelagh, Dublin, trustees of the will of Sir Henry Cochrane.

The plaintiff claimed a declaration that a deed in favour of her dated April 11, 1912, and made between Sir Ernest Cochrane and the defendant trustees of a portion of a trust legacy of £50,000, settled by the will of August, 1904, of Sir Henry Cochrane, operated as a valid and effectual irrevocable settlement of that portion, and that a deed of October 4, 1920, executed by Sir Ernest, declaring the appointment of 1912 void, and appointing the whole £50,000 for all his children, was invalid and inoperative.

£50,000 IN TRUST.

By his will the late Sir Henry Cochrane gave a sum of £50,000 in trust for his son, Sir Ernest, during his life, and gave him a power of appointment in favour of his children.

Sir Ernest was married in June, 1898, and one child, the plaintiff, was born of that marriage in December, 1900. In November, 1910, Lady Cochrane obtained a decree *nisi* dissolving her marriage with Sir Ernest, and the decree was made absolute on May 31, 1911. By the terms of a settlement of May 31, 1911, and signed by Sir Ernest and Lady Cochrane, it was provided that Sir Ernest should by deed irrevocable appoint, subject to his lifetime, the sum of £25,000, part of the £50,000, to the plaintiff for her life. These terms of settlement were confirmed by Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, and the appointment was carried out by a deed of April 11, 1912.

By a deed of October 4, 1920, executed by Sir Ernest, he declared that the previous appointment was wholly void, because it was made by him against his real wishes and pursuant to an agreement which he made unwillingly with his wife with the sole object of inducing her to make absolute the decree *nisi*.

TENANTS IN COMMON.

He then proceeded, in exercise of the power contained in his father's will, to appoint, subject to his life interest and power of jointure, the sum of £50,000 in trust for all his children, to be living or thereafter to be born, as tenants in common.

In these circumstances, the plaintiff brought her action. There had been three children of Sir Ernest's second marriage, and by their defence, they contended that the appointment of April 11, 1912, was wholly void and inoperative, on the ground that it was made by Sir Ernest in pursuance of the agreement made between him and his first wife as a compromise of her claim to permanent alimony. Alternatively they said that the agreement was entered into on the ground of adultery, and that these young children have now been living for eight years under other influences than yours, and that you have done nothing towards their support or maintenance.

The applicant—There is no proof of that before the Court.

The applicant's appeal was then dismissed.

ENGLISH EDUCATION.

TRIBUTE TO OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

The decision of the Government not to accept all the recommendations of the Geddes Committee, so far as the Ministry of Education is concerned, was warmly applauded yesterday in the House of Commons.

Mr. Morgan Jones complained that already the Board of Education had retreated too far at the bidding of what they called economy. They should not bring the ethics of the country back into the elementary and secondary schools.

Colonel Hurst said that there was considerable scepticism abroad about the present day uses of education, but everybody welcomed the Government's decision on the Geddes report. At present Labour was unfit to govern. They must endeavour to see perfect their system of education that Labour would be made less unfit to govern.

Mr. Asquith said it would be extreme, and even criminal, at the present time to cut down their educational expenditure.

Referring to the report of the Commission on Oxford and Cambridge, he said that it not only vindicated those two ancient universities, and the manner in which they had discharged their trust, but was a tribute to the enormous advances that had been made in educational reforms. The educational ladder, however, was still blocked at certain stages. The most serious block was between the primary and the secondary school.

The Minister for Education said that the Commission had given Oxford and Cambridge a clean bill of health, and the Government had lost no time in putting them on the Treasury list. The £30,000 which had been granted to them during the past two years as an exceptional and non-recurring grant might now be regarded as a recurring grant. The Commission had asked for a grant of £110,000 for each university and the matter would be considered by the Grants Committee.

Turning to general educational topics, Mr. Fisher agreed with Mr. Asquith that many boys and girls who were qualified to benefit by secondary education could not do so because of the lack of facilities. There was nothing that he more deeply regretted in the present financial stringency than the necessity imposed on the Board of Education of arresting for the moment the development of secondary education.

BORROWED MOTOR CAR.

SMASH ON A COUNTRY ROAD.

In a case before Dr. Lorcan Sherlock, Sub-Sheriff of Dublin City, yesterday, in Green street, a jury sat to assess damages in an action which had been brought by James Best, who carries on business as The Irish Casing Company in Cork street, against Michael Coyle, a butcher, of Meath street, Dublin.

The case for the plaintiff was that the defendant, on the 11th July of last year, borrowed the plaintiff's motor car to go to Ennis, undertaking to look after it, and repair it if anything happened to it, or, if necessary, to provide the plaintiff with a new car. It appeared that the parties using the car had a very bad smash at Maryborough. The car was left derelict on the roadside, and the party proceeded to Ennis by train. When the plaintiff went to inquire about the car, no trace of it could be found, and it appeared, from what was said by one of the party afterwards, that the car was in such a way that it would be just as well to throw a tin of petrol over it and burn it. The plaintiff claimed £150, as the value of the car. The defendant had not put in an appearance to the action, and judgment was given against him. The plaintiff had been threatened that if he came there for damages the Tolka valley, near Ashtown.—Yours, etc.,

"C. B. M."

Dublin, March 28th, 1922.

WHAT PEOPLE DRINK.

Although the national drink bill has increased enormously since 1915, the number of persons convicted of drunkenness has decreased.

Sir Robert Horne stated in the House of Commons yesterday that the consumption of beer and stout measured in terms of proof spirit per head of the population of the United Kingdom in 1913 was 2.61 gallons. In 1921 it was 1.9 gallons. So far as spirits were concerned, the figures were—1913, .7 gallons; 1921, .39 gallons.

Colonel Ashley provoked laughter by suggesting that the apparent decrease in the consumption of beer and stout was due to the fact that the post-war beer contained virtually no alcohol.

DEATH AFTER A BOXING MATCH.

Albert Barber (37), miner, of South Elmsall, who was found guilty at the Leeds Assizes on Monday, of manslaughter, and was strongly recommended to mercy, came up for sentence yesterday. He fought another miner with bare fists for £1 a side, and subsequently his opponent died from inflammation of the brain.

Mr. Commissioner Ashton, saying that the accused was challenged to fight a man bigger than himself, but tried to avoid fighting, and then conquered him, passed a nominal sentence of a fortnight's imprisonment, which meant Barber's immediate release.

WOMEN WHO WED ALIENS.

BILL TO REMOVE AN ANOMALY.

Important changes in the Aliens Acts, so far as they affect married women, are proposed in a measure which Sir J. Butcher introduced in the House of Commons yesterday.

He explained that the object of his bill was to amend the existing Statute law by which a woman was compelled to take the nationality of her husband on marriage. The whole position of women, politically and socially, had been fundamentally changed since 1914.

The position of married women in former days, both in regard to property and status, was anomalous in the extreme. Many of these anomalies had been removed, but a good many remained, and the bill dealt with one of the most pressing of them.

In the first place the bill restored to British women the right they lost in 1870 of retaining their British nationality on marriage with an alien, and, further, it provided that women who had lost British nationality by marriage should regain it unless they desired to remain aliens.

In regard to alien women, the bill provided that they should not by marriage *ipso facto* become British subjects, but left it open to them to apply in the usual way for a certificate of British nationalisation. The bill was supported by 59 women's organisations, of which some 20 were in the United Kingdom.

The bill was read a first time.

AN IRISH DIVORCE.

FATHER SEEKS CUSTODY OF CHILDREN.

In the King's Bench Division Court, London, yesterday, before Justices Swift and Aneson, a case, which had been many times before the Courts since 1914, was brought to the notice of the Court by the personal application of a man named S. Shaw, against whom a divorce was granted by the Irish Divorce Court in April, 1914, on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. There were three children of the marriage, which were handed over to the custody of the wife, but no direction was given by the Court as to their custody. Mr. Shaw, the present applicant, had followed up the question of the custody of these children, and was now seeking, through the Home Office and the Courts in London, to obtain financial assistance, under the Poor Persons' Department, to prosecute his case in the High Courts for the delivery to him of the custody of the children, whom he had followed to London.

Mr. Justice Swift, after hearing the applicant, addressing Shaw, said—Altogether you have made eight applications for this *habeas corpus*, as well as a good many other applications on different matters, one to me during the Long Vacation last year. The Courts have decided against you on the ground that neither of the people upon whom you are asking to have the writ addressed to have ever been under the jurisdiction of this Court. It does not look to me that the position has changed a bit from what it was in 1916.

The applicant said that the two persons were known in 1916 to be living in London.

Mr. Justice Swift—But there was no evidence that the children were at either of the addresses you gave. The conclusion I have come to is that it is futile to pursue the application, which can never be granted by this Court, even if you had established the fact that the persons named had got the children under the jurisdiction of the Court. In all the circumstances of the case I would not interfere.

The applicant—What circumstances?

Mr. Justice Swift—The circumstances that you were divorced on cruelty and adultery, and that these young children have now been living for eight years under other influences than yours, and that you have done nothing towards their support or maintenance.

The applicant—There is no proof of that before the Court.

The applicant's appeal was then dismissed.

SCHOOL GIRL'S LOVE AFFAIR.

DIVORCE COURT APPLICATION.

In the Divorce Court, London, yesterday, Mrs. Kathleen Daisy Miller sued through her father, Major Stephen Goodwin Howard, M.P., of Newmarket, for judicial separation from her husband, Mr. Alastair George Lionel Joseph Miller, who cross petitioned for restitution of conjugal rights.

Counsel said that the petitioner was born in June, 1902, and the respondent, who was the only surviving son of Sir William Frederic Miller, was born in 1885. The husband made the acquaintance of the petitioner when she was a schoolgirl of 12. They met each other's parents, and he used to take her for motor drives and give her expensive dinners, which completely turned her head. An engagement was announced between them on her sixteenth birthday in 1918. In the spring of 1919 the respondent seduced the girl. In the July he took her to lunch to a friend's flat, and he again had relations with her. She was upset, and at a dance that night they quarrelled.

He then wrote her a letter, in which he said —"My family are right when they consistently persuaded me not to marry into your class." He broke off the engagement, and expressed a hope that she would keep to her set. He, however, repented, and matters were patched up in September, 1919, the petitioner went to stay with friends at Kingswood. She was then *enciente*. Mr. Miller fetched her to town, and they were secretly married at a London registry office on October 7, 1919. On October 18 there was a second ceremony at Brompton Oratory, when a reception was given by Major Howard.

They went to live at Golder's Green, and there were quarrels, the respondent once striking petitioner. On March 21, 1920, the baby was born. The husband picked a quarrel with Major Howard, because he thought that the Major should pay for the doctor and nurse, and told his wife that she must choose between him and his family. He refused to see her when she was ill while she remained in her father's house.

The further hearing was adjourned.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE BELFAST DISORDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It is the duty of the Protestant minority in the South of Ireland to protest most strongly against the action of their co-religionists in the North towards their Catholic fellow-countrymen. In Southern Ireland, where the question of a man's religion never enters into his relations with his fellow-men, and the question of his politics but rarely, unless he is more than usually aggressive, it is difficult to understand why people should be murdered under such revolting circumstances in North-East Ulster because they do not hold the same religious and political opinions as their neighbours.

I would like to see the same tolerance displayed towards the Catholic minority in the North as is habitually shown to the Protestant minority in the South. If Christianity and common humanity do not inculcate this principle, it ought to be enforced by the Northern Government, which, otherwise, is laying itself open to the charge of connivance in the present deplorable state of affairs proferred against it in a section of the Press.—Yours, etc.,

T. F. NEWTON-BRADY.

Crannagh, Nenagh, March 27th, 1922.

ELECTION APPEALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Now that the elections are approaching, I suggest that an appeal should be made to the election committees to discontenance the stencilling of notices on pillar boxes, statues, tramway poles, lamp posts, walls of private and business houses, etc. Such notices are either a permanent disfigurement or their removal leads to expense, which is not necessary, by any party responsible. There does not appear to be any objection to stencilling on pathways, and, if representations are made editorially, perhaps all sides will agree to confine their efforts to these. It would be desirable, too, on the same grounds, that the posting of notices should be confined to already recognised posting positions.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR PLAY."

Dublin, March 28th, 1922.

STAMP ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your leading article to-day regarding the prevention by printed advertisements on the backs of postage stamps you express the belief that this is a new idea. Some of your readers may be interested to know that this method of advertising was adopted for a time in New Zealand. The idea did not survive long, and only a few varieties of stamps were printed on the back; these specimens of sons are not uncommon. The issue bearing the head of Queen Victoria, which was in use from 1882 to 1898, was the one used, but I cannot give the exact date of the advertisement printing. Though I believe that it was about 1895. I have specimens of the 1d. rose and the 2½d. blue, with advertisements, but have no doubt that other values were also used in the same way. Presumably, sanitary reasons had something to do with the early abandonment of the scheme, as, doubtless, people licking the stamps would imbibe some of the ink used for the advertisements and might not find it very palatable or hygienic.—Yours, etc.,

E. W. M. MURPHY.

Ballinamons, Cashel, Co. Tipperary,
March 27th, 1922.

CHEAPER TRAIN FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I see by your issue of the 25th March that the Dublin and South-Eastern Railway intend to reduce their fares from Dublin to Wexford on the 1st April, by 25% and over on third-class, and by 37½ and over on first-class, fares, and that all main line fares are to be reduced by 15% in the case of first-class and by 10% on third-class. Surely, if the company can run trains at a profit, with a reduction of 25 and 37½ in the area where they have to compete with the Dublin Tramway Company, they can afford to make a bigger reduction than 15 and 10% on main line fares.—Yours, etc.,

"MAIN LINE."

Wexford, March 27th, 1922.

A TOWN LANDLORDS' LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have seen several letters in your journal lately advocating the establishment of a town landlords' league. It is passing strange that such a combination is not formed. I notice that a deputation from the Town Tenants' League, representing all Irish branches, is to wait upon the Provisional Government at an early date. I have every confidence in Messrs. Griffith and Collins; but these gentlemen have a very hard task before them, and are entitled to the support of every citizen in the Free State. There are two sides to every question. Why, then, should not the owners of houses combine, and lay their case before the Government and the public?

One of the proposals, I understand, is to establish rent-fixing courts. A house is a perishable article, needing constant repairs, like a pair of boots, clothes, a ship. As well ask to have courts to fix the prices of all these articles. The corporations in Dublin and other towns have built a large number of houses for the working classes. Do these pay? The contrary is the fact. They are a huge yearly loss to the ratepayers. Yours, etc.,

"VIATOR."

Cork, March 28th, 1922.

THE CHIFF-CHAFF.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The wintry conditions that have ushered in "Summer-time" have not prevented our fairly up-to-date.

I heard it this morning (16th was afternoon by "Summer-time, which the birds do not observe) in a sheltered spot in the Tolka valley, near Ashtown.—Yours, etc.,

"C. B. M."

Dublin, March 28th, 1922.

U.S. MARKETS.

STOCKS CLOSED STRONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

Stocks opened irregular, and then the market became strong under a keen demand for Industrials and Specialties, gains of 1 to 7 points being registered. The prospects of a continuance of low money, the impending advances in Steel prices, and the continuance of the rise in United States and other investment bonds, caused the active revival of pool operations. Railroads were only in moderate request. The closing was strong.

CLOSING PRICES.

Exc. Parity	Stocks.	Closing Bid Prices Mon.	Tues.	Business Done H.	L.
118½	U.S. New 4½ Loan...	103½	103⅝	—	—
110½	Atch., Top., Santa Fe..	90¼	90⅝	—	—
99⅝	Do. Preference	87	87	—	—
111⅛	Do. 4s Gen. Debt....	87½	87⅝	—	—
45⅛	Baltimore & Ohio	37½	38	—	—
184⅜	Canadian Pacific	133	133½	—	—
60⅝	Chesapeake Ohio Com.	60	60⅜	—	—
25⅝	Chic., Mil. & St. Paul..	21	21	—	—
79⅞	Chicago & N.-West...	69½	69⅝	—	—
127	Do. Pref.	111	111	—	—
21⅝	Erie 1st Preferred	11	11⅛	—	—
31⅛	Do. 4s Gen. Lien	17½	17⅝	—	—
81⅜	Great Northern Pref.	71⅜	71⅝	—	—
115⅜	Illinois Central.....	101	101	—	—
64⅛	Lehigh Valley	58½	59	—	—
129⅞	Louisville & Nashville	113⅝	113⅝	—	—
9⅜	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	7⅞	8	—	—
36⅝	Do. 2nd Pf.	26⅜	26	—	—
24	Missouri Pacific New.	21	21	—	—
37⅛	N.Y. Central	29⅝	29⅝	—	—
9⅝	Do. 2nd Pref.	4¾	4¾	—	—
57⅝	Norfolk & Western	45½	45⅝	—	—
115⅝	Norfolk & West. Com..	100	100¾	—	—
8⅜	Northern Pacific Com.	74⅛	74⅜	—	—
43⅝	Ontario & Western	37⅜	37⅝	—	—
43½	Pennsylvania Shares..	37⅜	38	—	—
45⅜	Reading Shares	37⅜	37⅝	—	—
48⅛	Do. 1st Preferred....	43¾	43¾	—	—
90⅛	Do. 4s Mt. Bonds....	84⅜	84	—	—
24⅜	Southern Railway.....	21½	21⅜	—	—
87⅛	Southern Pacific.....	85	85½	—	—
36⅛	Texas & Pacific.....	31½	31½	—	—
115⅛	Union Pacific.....	101⅛	101⅜	—	—
83	Do. Pref.	72	72⅜	—	—
104	Do. 4s Bonds.....	90½	91	—	—
52⅛	Wabash Pacific.....	36	37	—	—
32⅛	Do. Preferred A.....	27	28¼	—	—
58⅛	Amr. Smlt. Refn. Com.	49⅛	49⅝	—	—
58⅛	Anaconda Copper....	49⅛	49⅝	—	—
17⅜	Brit.-Amer. Tob.....	13⅝	13⅝	—	—
127⅜	N.Y. Con. Gas.....	104½	105	—	—
175⅞	General Electric.....	152½	153½	—	—
103⅛	U.S. Steel Common....	91	91⅛	—	—
133⅛	Do. 1st Preferred....	117	117	—	—
116½	Do. 2nd 5% Bonds....	101½	101⅝	—	—
—	Silver, Foreign Mined (U.S. Mined) Ref.	64⅞	65	—	—
17⅛	Inter. M.M. Com. Ctfs.	13½	13⅝	—	—
57⅛	Do. Prefd. Certs.....	49⅝	49⅞	—	—
45⅝	Royal Dutch Oil.....	42⅜	42⅝	—	—
45	Shell Transport.....	41⅜	41⅝	—	—
133⅞	Mexican Petroleum....	118⅛	118⅝	—	—
69⅛	Pan-American Pet....	62⅞	63⅜	—	—
11⅛	General Motors.....	10	10	—	—
69⅝	U.S. Rubber.....	60	60⅜	—	—

*Asked. †Ex div. ‡Ex Bonus. §Ex rights.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Call Money	Nom. 4s.	4½ 4¾s.
Ex. on Lo. 60 days' d.	4.82.74	4.82.82½
Ex. on Lo. Demand Bills	4.83.34	4.84.81¼
Cable Transfers	4.86.13/4	4.87.00
Ex. on Rome.....	5.09	5.08
Ex. on Montreal.....	4.99.50	4.99.50
Can., Mid., Upland....	17.90	17.90
Do. New Orleans Mid.	16.25	16.25
Cotton Seed Oil, P. Sum.		
Cot. Seed Oil, Yel., May	11.50	11.50
Petro., Refined, Wh....	11.65	11.60
Do. Standard, White..	13.50	13.50
Do. Prefd., Stan. do....	13.00	13.00
Do. Pennsyl., Crude..	13.00	13.00
Spirits of Turpentine...	87	89
Do. Savannah	81¾	81
Rosin, Grade A.....	4.10	4.15
Do. Grade F.....	4.02½	4.02½
Lard, Prime, West. Steam	11.70	11.72½
Do. Refined for Cont.	11.15	11.15—11.25
Tallow, Special	6½	6¾
Sugar (New Cuban)....	3.56	4.07
Corn, No. 2 Yel.	69¼	69⅝
Wheat, No. 2 Red, Wtr.	143	142¾
Do. No. 2 Red, Spg....	142	142
Do. No. 2 Mix. Dru...	132½	133⅝
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	16	15.75—16.50
Sugar, Spring, Cent....	4.75—5.30	4.75—5.30
Iron, No. 2 Nor. Fdry....	18.50—18.50	18.50—18.50
Tin, Straits	29 00	29 12½
Do. Spot, St. Louis	4.72½	4.72½
Electrolytic Cop., Spot....	12½	12⅝
Do. do. Future.....	13.00	13.13—13
Freight, Heavy Grain to U. Kingdm., per bush.	2/9	2/9
Freight, heavy grain to Continent, per bushel	16	16
Freight, Cont. to L'pool (flat, dandiff)	25	25
Do. Stand. (per 100lb.)	40	40

PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

WHEAT—Spot market steady. Exporters engaged 100 boatloads of wheat, 40 boatloads of corn, 10 boatloads of oats, and 20 boatloads of rye. According to Bradstreet's report the visible supply has increased 262,000 bushels on the week. Receipts—the previous year 478,000; exports—clearances 238,000, last year 328,000.

FLOUR quiet.

CORN on spot barely steady at 1c. fall. According to Bradstreet's statement the visible supply East of the Rockies increased 29,000 bushels on the week. Receipts—Atlantic 454,000, last year 354,000; clearances 424,000, last year 304,000.

COFFEE opened easy, 5 to 11 points lower, and declined during the greater part of the session owing to disappointing Brazilian market advices, expected large arrivals, and selling by Wall streets and New Orleans interests. There was a partial recovery later, due to short covering, and the market closed steady, 5 to 6 points down on Spot firm at ¼c. gain. Approximate sales—42,000 bags. Prices—March, 9.17; May, 9.37; July, 9.30; September, 9.18; October 9.11; December, 9.10.

RUBBER steady and unchanged; first latex crepe, 14½; smoked ribbed sheets, 14½.

SUGAR—Spot steady, with Cuban 6 points up; Porto Rico, 3.98. Futures easy, 4 to 3 points down. May, 3.60; July, 3.66; September, 3.85; December, 3.90. 12,000 bags of Cuban sugar were sold yesterday to speculators at 3.92 for prompt shipment; 18,000 bags of Cuban sugar were sold to-day at 3.98 for shipment the last half of April.

COTTON opened steady, 6 to 2 points up, and went higher on too much rain in the East belt, firm cables, and buying by foreign interests. Disappointing conditions in the cotton goods trade, Southern selling, and spot interests selling July caused a reaction; but, on a forecast of rains in the Atlantic States, the market closed steady, 12 points up to unchanged. Spot steady at 10 points gain. New Orleans opened unchanged. Receipts—Atlantic 7,000, against 12,000. Exports—Britain 2,000, Continent nil. Stock 12,000. Futures—March, 17.76; May, 17.76; March, unquoted; April, 17.48; May, 17.76; June, 17.46; July, 17.17; August, 17.07; September, 16.93; October, 16.78; November, 16.72; December, 16.67; January, 16.56.

PETROLEUM steady.

KANSAS CITY—Wheat firm, 1c. up; No. 2 hard winter, 1.33½.

ST. LOUIS—Wheat easy, 2c. down; No. 2 red winter, 139.

MINNEAPOLIS—Wheat easy at 1c. decline; No. 1 Northern spring, 1.34½.

WINNIPEG—Wheat opened easy, 1½c. to 1c. lower, but rallied partially later, closing irregular, ½c. down to unchanged; May, 1.34½; July, 1.32¾. Oats easy, 1c. down; May, 47½.

CHICAGO, Tuesday.

WHEAT opened easy, 1c. to 1c. lower, and cabled need to recede under the weakness of Winnipeg cables and elevator interests. Selling then rallied for a while on adverse South-West crop reports, but weather in the North-West, smaller receipts, commission house buying, and shorts covering. Another decline followed on a disappointing outside demand and selling by cash houses, and the market closed irregular, ½c. lower to ½c. higher. Spot dull. No. 2 hard winter, spot, nominal; No. 3 hard winter, spot, 1.33½; May, 1.30½; July, 1.19¾; September, 1.12¾.

CORN opened easy at ½c. decline, and more losses were recorded on a slow cash demand, bearish Buenos Ayres cables, and Armour interests selling for July. A rally was caused by small receipts, sympathy with wheat, and the strength of cash, but later weakened owing to unfavourable European advices and realising. The market closed steady, with lard 2½ to 5 points, pork unaltered, and ribs 2½ to 7½ points higher. Lard—March, 10.72½; May, 10.87½; July, 11.10. Pork—May, 18.75. Ribs—May, 10.97½; July, 10.37½.

BACON steady and unchanged. The receipts of hogs at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since March 1, total (amended) 2,196,000, against 2,043,000 for the same season last year.

HOGS steady, prices down to unchanged.

HOGS.

	Short Rib Sides.	Dryssted Loose.	Light.	Heavy.
To-day	11.50	12.50	10.25 10.40	9.90 10.05
Prev. day..	11.50	12.50	10.30 10.45	9.80 10.10

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has appointed a Departmental Committee to inquire into the origin of the cases of the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, into the policy and procedure pursued in dealing with it, and to report whether any alteration of the method of administrative control, or any amendment of the existing law, is desirable. The Committee comprises—Captain Pretyman, M.P., Chairman; Sir G. Douglas Newton, M.P.; Mr. W. R. Smith, M.P.; Professor John Pembarthy, and Messrs. A. Batchelor, David Ferrie, F. W. Garrett, H. German, William Graham, and Alfred Mansell, with Mr. S. A. Piggott, Ministry of Agriculture, as Secretary.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH RECITAL.

Last evening an organ and vocal recital was given in St. Matthias' Church, Adelaide road, Dublin. The soloists were Mrs. Daunt, Miss Waugh, Mr. Eric Scales, and the organist, Mr. Arthur Duff, B.A., Mus.B., T.C.D.

Mrs. Daunt gave an excellent rendering of Mendelsohn's "Hear my prayer" (Miss Waugh singing the solo part) and the "Hallelujah" chorus from Beethoven's "Mount of Olives." Mrs. Daunt's singing of Gounod's "There is a green hill far away" was most sympathetic, and "O God, have mercy" (St. Paul) was very well sung by Mr. Scales. Three organ solos, Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp minor, Mendelsohn's "Ruy Blas" Overture, and Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance" were brilliantly played by Mr. Arthur Duff.

DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

NEWS FROM ALL PARTS

WEAK WHISKEY.—At a Republican Court, at 41 Rutland square, yesterday, James Gleeson, Inn's quay, publican, was fined £10 for selling to Inspector Egan, Corporation inspector, a sample of whiskey which, according to analysis, was 29.08 degrees under proof. There had been previous convictions. The defence was that the whiskey was not tampered with on the premises, that all precautions had been taken, and that the whiskey was "racked" by the distillers.

DALKEY HILL ACCIDENT.—Death from injuries received by accidentally falling into the quarry at Dalkey Hill was the verdict returned by a Kingstown jury yesterday in the case of a man named Patrick Keane, of Donnanaggan, Co. Kilkenny, who missed his footing in the dark on Saturday night, when walking over the hill with a woman. The jury expressed the opinion that the place should be better protected.

BAGGOTRATH CHURCH.—The annual Missionary Gift Day and Sale will be held in the Baggotrath Church Hall, to-morrow, at from 3 o'clock. Dr. John C. P. Beatty, Medical Missionary at Tai-Chow, China, and Dr. Emmeline Stuart, of Ispahan, Persia, will give addresses; and Miss Ivy Furlong will sing.

"LITURGY OF THE MASS."—The first of a course of lectures for the study of the subject of the Liturgy was held last week at the Dominican Hall, St. Stephen's Green. The Rev. A. B. O'Connell has undertaken the leadership and direction of this study circle. The next meeting will be held on Friday, at eight, at Dominican Hall.

"KING OF METAL WORKERS."—Speaking on "Art and the Metal Worker," at a meeting of the Dublin Industrial Development Association last night, Mr. Alfred McGloughlin described wrought iron as the king of metals, and the blacksmith as the king of metal workers. The lecturer appealed to metal workers to maintain traditional Celtic art in metal working.

BOY SCOUTS' CONCERT.—The annual concert and display of the 11th Troop of Boy Scouts will be held this evening at 7.45 in the Lecture Hall, Abbey street Church. The artists advertised to appear include Madame A. Keogh, Miss L. Dalby, Mr. Jack Leigh, Jappe, Mr. C. Butler, Mr. T. Chevis. The remainder of the programme is a Camp Fire Scene and Display by the troop, and a farce, by the Ford Trio. The accompanist will be Mr. R. W. Ruddock.

LEINSTER.

UNDESIRABLE RESIDENTS.—A Committee has been appointed by Dundalk Guardians to arrange terms for the accommodation of Drogheda inmates, consequent on the closing of the workhouse there. The Guardians have decided that, after May 1, tramps will not be admitted. It was stated at the meeting that owing to the closing of other workhouses the number of these visitors of Dundalk is increasing, and some of them had apparently taken up permanent residence in the district. A number of female inmates were reported to the Guardians for disorderly conduct. The Chairman said that the Guardians were going to put down such conduct, and a month or two in Grangegorman would do some of the offenders all the good in the world.

DEATH OF PRUDENTIAL SUPERINTENDENT.—The death took place in Tullamore yesterday of Mr. P. F. Hillan, Superintendent of the Prudential Assurance Company in the Tullamore area. He had been 20 years service, and at the time of his appointment was the youngest Superintendent on the company's staff. He had worked for the Prudential in Belfast, Dublin, Bray, and Tullamore.

MUNSTER.

JAMES H.
AT 110 C
TO-DAY (TU
49 LOWER BEEC
MENT HOUSE, containing 4 bedro
b. and e.l.; garden front and rear;
by order.
7 KILLEEN ROA
lavatory, scullery; garden back and
£30 a year, tenant paying taxes.
EXECUTORS'
ARDMORE, KILL
RESIDENCE standing on about
from 1672. Head Rent £23 18s.
A PERFECT HOUSE.
£55 PER ANNUM
Arising out of the RETAIL LIC
STREET. Held for 200 years fro
excellent premises; subsidiary fire
No. 140 TOWNSEN
Dec. 1918, at £45 per annum, in
FUR
11 BUSHY
HIGH-CLA
MESSRS. JAMES H. NORTH
to SELL THE FURNITU
case, by Id. better parts; and Pa
SALE 11 O'CLOCK.
JAMES H. NO
IN THE HIGH
IN THE MATTER OF
76 U
IMPORTANT TO CLI
WM. MONTGOMERY and S
pursuant to Order of Co
FRIDAY NEXT, 31st inst., at 12
The contents of the Resid
ALLISON, IN PERFECT ORDER
REGISTER; Table Linen, STAINL
Tables, and China, Kitchen Was
On View the Day Preceding.
WM. MC
GAINSBORO' H
24th March, 1922.
ON VIEW TO
HEGARTY
ANTIQUE A
Consisting of:—French Inlaid with M
Fool Inlaid Sheraton Card Tables, Ma
Fox-back Chairs, Sheraton, Hepplew
Set Mahogany Dining Chairs, in leath
Bookcase, set of Mahogany Bed-Ro
Lounge and Screen, Gilt Mirrored B
Candlesticks and Stands, Roo
Umbrella Stand, with marble thic
Pier Glass, Tables, Ro
Washstand, etc.; excellent Brass
Candlesticks; usual Kitchen Fu
HAZLEY & CO
N.B.—OTHER INTE
THE LEINSTER GA
THURSDAY
LIB
Including Ryan's Dictionary of Polit
and other Works on Ireland; also Fine
Illustrated French Rubaiyats, and o
and other Standard Authors.
Rookery Prints and Coloured Plates, inclu
Paintings, Coloured Prints and Engra
Goods received on or before Friday
Catalogue of Sale may be had.
R. W. M
STORE CATTLE
EVERY THURSDAY ENTR
GANLY, SONS
(SHEEP'S QUAY, DU
LUTTRELLSTOWN, C
AUCTION OF LIVE STOCK AN
200 ACRES GRAZING
WE are instructed by the Exe
Major E. C. Hamilton,
AUCTION, in the LUTTRELL
YARD, on
TUESDAY, 4th A
Commencing at One o'cl
100 HEAD OF CA
Consisting, principally, of well-b
Heifers, forward condition; the
Heifers; Yearlings, and
BAY FARM MORE, about 164
to all farm and road work, and
In addition, there will be Sold at
IMPLEMENTS, comprising Iron
Kicker, Hay Rogie, Set Grass
Cutter, Stone Field Roller,
Crusher, about Four Dozen Roab
Pole, etc.
The GRAZING LANDS
demesne are well watered and shel
early covering of grass. They
Auction as a Whole, in the follo
time for occupation being from
1st December next:—
Saw Pit and 8 Acres.... 30
Meffin Meadow.... 43
Paddocks.... 54
Bungalow.... 3
LUTTRELLSTOWN, is beside
Station, and is six miles by road
GANLY, SONS
Auctioneers and Live Stock
(SHEEP'S QUAY, DU
AUCTION
BY
PATRICK O'CONNOI
THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 28
BALLYMAKE LUCK, 20 Acres
o'clock.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),
BALLAGH SANDYFORD.—For
Letting of 75 Acres, in di
ing, meadow, and tillage
CONEEY, ELPHIN.—For Mr. O'H
90 Acres Grazing and Mea
o'clock.
PATRICK O'CONNOI
Auctioneers, Valuers,
49 QUEEN STREET, D
STORE CATTLE
AT GO PRUSSIA STREET
EVERY THURSI
GAVIN LOW, I
STORE CATTLE
EVERY THURSI
R. & J. WILKI
40/41 PRUSSIA STREET.
COUNTY OF ROSCOM
TOWN OF ELPI
FOR SALE, COMMODIOUS RE
COMPACT FARMS OF LAN
ON THURSDAY, 6th APRI
O'CLOCK P.M.
SUBSCRIBERS have been ins
Requirements of the late Mr.
Elphin, to SELL BY PUBLIC A
lands on above date, the followi
Gentleman's attractive Residen
occupied by the late Dr. White,
Springfield," Elphin, with 49 sta
offices; and attached, situate at
part in fee-simple and part under
The Residence is in magnificent
one, and contains hall, drawing-r
four bedrooms, bathroom (hot a
servants' apartments, lavatory, kit
with enclosed yard and splendid
excellent repair. There is also a
garden attached.
The above are situated within
yards of the important town of
lands are of exceptional quality,
divided into paddocks, well fence
The whole forms a most desirable
Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. d
mission and one-fourth purchase m
sale.
For further particulars and Co
apply to
PATRICK J. NEILAN,
Carriage, Showroom
GEORGE N. GER
Auctioneer and Valu
ROSCOMMON.

WARWICK.

PILLORY SCORES AGAIN.

ROYAL HIGHNESS'S RUN-AWAY WIN.

Rather more interest centred in the racing at Warwick yesterday than on the opening afternoon, though there were many complaints of the lack of business in the Ring, and in this direction there is an undoubted slump. It was so at Lincoln and Liverpool, and it is likely to continue owing to the present financial conditions of the country.

Cotterill saddled Sunshot filly in preference to Mr. Jones's Pillory, though it is understood that he has the stable, though it is understood that he has no retainer, had the mount. The unnamed Nairne for the Grove Pack Plate, and Donohue, who may be considered the chief jockey of

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUBLIN.

FUNDS AGAIN ADVANCE. BANKS, GREAT NORTHERN, AND MARCONIS FIRMER. GUINNESS OFFERED.

In spite of untoward happenings and unsettlements in many directions, prices of certain Gilt-edged Securities on 'Change gave a further demonstration of strength and of belief in better times ahead. There is on the other side of the Channel a firm belief in cheaper official money shortly after the turn of the financial year, and the inactivity in trade, with strikes and lock-outs also to be contended against, certainly tend to increase the volume of money available for investment. The Funds moved irregularly, while Victory Bonds supported freely. Conversion Loan was also firm, and at the Consols relapsed half the previous day's gain. War Loan Fives held steadily, and the late market advanced fully, and Irish Land improved. War Loan wanted, and Marconi Ord. were a further small inquiry. Home Rails were mostly higher. Great Northern Ord. and Midland Great Western Pre-Ord. issues bid for and Midland Great Western Pre-Ord. issues bid for and higher. Great Southern did not alter, but the Deb. Stock lost a portion of the previous day's smart advance. Trams and Dunlops were neglected. Textiles closed steady and Tobaccos firm.

The Funds were occasionally weaker on profit-taking, but the market generally closed strong and confident at advancing prices. War Loan Fives opened ¼ lower at 98½, but the price soon recovered to 98⅝, and by the end to 98¾. Victory Bonds were buoyant, and rose 1-32 to 87. Conversion 3½ p.c. Loan ¼ to 75¾, and Irish Land 3 p.c. ¼ to 61¾. Consols fell ¼ to 55¼, War Loan 4 p.c. ¼ to 99¾, and India 3½ p.c. ¼ to 60½.

Banks closed higher. Bank Stock rose ½ to 218, Munster and Leinsters ½ to 6½, and Nationals ½ to 17½. Hibernians fell ½ to 5¼. Dealing in Breweries was confined to Guinness issues, which turned rather easier. The Ord. fell ½ to 59¾, and the Pref. ½ to 11.

In Telegraphs, Marconis Ord. rose 3d. to 43s. Radio Common relapsed 1s. 4½d., and the Pref. 1s. 10½d., 1s. 5d.

Home Rails include a rise of ½ to 55¾ in Great Northern, 1-32 to 50 in Midland Great Western 4 p.c. Rent Charge Guaranteed, and ¼ to 63¾ in ditto 5 p.c. Preferred. On the other hand, Great Southern Debs. fell ½ to 59¾, while the Ord. at 49 and Great Northern Pref. at 65 show no alteration.

In Drapery Shares, Henry Street rose 3d. further to 15s., while Arnott Ord. at 28s. 6d. and Pim Bros. Ord. at 26s. 3d. show no change.

As regards Manufacturing Shares, Costa Ord. repeated 56s., and English Sewing Cotton 50s. Imperial Tobaccos rose 1½d. to 55s. 1½d., 55s. 3d.

In Trading, etc., Brooks Thomas Ord. rose 2d. to 24s., Burke Pref. maintained the recent advance at 65s. Alex. Thom Ord. were called weaker at 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. against 18s., the previous price. Shell Transports quoted 5s. 3d.

BUSINESS DONE AT ALL SESSIONS.

Consols	(55) 55½	G.N. Ord.	(55½) 55¾
War Loan	(65) 65¼	Do. Guar.	(48¾) 50
6% War Loan		G.S.W. Ord.	(49) 49
Do. Deed	(98¾) 98½	Do. Deb.	(60) 59½
4% War Loan	(99¾) 99¾	M.G.W. Guar.	(48¾) 50
Victory Bonds	(85¼) 87	Do. 4% Deb.	(62½) 63½
Conv. Loan	(73¾) 73¾	Henry Street	(15½) 15½
3½% Exch. Bonds	(92¾) 93	Pim Bros.	(96½) 96½
3% Land Act	(61) 61	Coats Pref.	(56½) 56½
India 3½	(60) 60½	Cotton	(37½) 37½
Irish Land	(217½) 218	Brooks Thomas	
Hibernian	(5¾) 5¾	(10)	*24½
Mun. & Lein.	(5¾) 5¾	Burke Pref.	(65½) 65½
National	(17½) 17¾	Thom Ord.	
Guinness	(59¾) 59¾	(10½)	12/6h 17/6d
Do. Pref.	(13¼) 13⅜	Imperial Tobacco	
Marconis	(42/9) 43/-	(55/1½)	55/1½
Radio Corp. Com.	(4½) 5	P. & O. Ord.	(56½) 56½
Do. Pref.	(13¼) 13¾	Do.	(97½) 97½
		Shells	5/3½ 5/3½

*Odd lot; a asked, b bid.

(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS RATE.

Discount (changed February 16)..... 5½ p.c.
Deposit (changed February 16)..... 2 p.c.

BELFAST.

There were few dealings on the Stock Exchange, but the tone was a little better. War Loan Inscribed were done at 98½, and after at 98¾; Registered opened at 98, and after at 98¼; Conversion 3½ p.c. at 56s. Guinness 59¾. Coats (Paisley) improved to 56s. Irish Textile Preferred 70s. Imperial Tobacco opened at 55s. 2d., and Dunlops were done at 6s. 4½d. to 5s. 3d. Belfast Corporation New 5½ p.c. Loan was done at a premium. Marconis were marked at 43s. Shell Transport (New Pref.), 22s. 4½d.; Vickers closed at 9s. 4½d.; Workman and Clark's Deb., 86½. Anglo-Persian Oil (New Pref.) were done at 25s. 3d., and closed 25s. 9d. Midi Railway closed at ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Victory Bonds rose to 87¼ on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, the highest on record. The Bonds were issued at 85 in June, 1919.

Pesetas are buying these days at 72¾ per £ sterling, and Francs at 70. Pesetas are accepted by the Government in payment of death duties at their face value (100), provided they have been held for six months. There is also some buying in anticipation of the next drawing of Bonds, which takes place in June. Bonds drawn on that day will be paid off at 100 on September 1.

The £10,000 Great Eastern Four per Cent. Preference Stock, which, the Financial Times, was mentioned on another day as being on offer at a little less, has been taken by a business man of the many buyers of this class of security to learn that there is a fair-sized block of Preference and Rosslare Railways and Harbour Three and a-Half per Cent. Guaranteed Stock obtainable at 68½, at which the return on the money comes to £5 2s. 7d., which the Financial Times is not particularly run anything with an Irish flavour about it, but this stock is guaranteed after 1923 by the Great Western and the Great Southern and Western of Ireland jointly and severally, so that it is a direct obligation of the Great Western, which makes it securely unimpeachable. Those who like the block is absorbed in the kind of stock, which will be standing between 70 and 75, with none about.

Dealings have been specially allowed by the Stock Exchange Committee under Rule 163 in the Great Western Railway £4,761,442 Four per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock, £8,802,257 Five per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock, and £6,455,195 Four per Cent. Debenture Stock.

Messrs. Marling Evans and Co., 29 Mincing lane, write:—A comparison of rubber share values in London and at the present time shows some very startling changes. Dealing only with sterling companies, as given in the official guide, Rubbers, published by the Mincing Producing Companies' Association, and Tea and Rubber Share Brokers' Association, the number is 568, of which the actual shares number 1,170,000,000. During 1920 this capital showed a market valuation of, approximately, £260,000,000, whereas to-day it is approximately £65,000,000.

A private cablegram from Toronto states that considerable activity has developed both in Canadian mining and in the Share market. On Saturday Hollinger closed at $10.50, Dome at $20, and Macintyre at $22, quotations being on the up grade.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

Catalogues comprising 11,715 bales wool, consisting of 6,787 bales privately owned wool and 4,928 bales on account of British Australian Wool Realisation Association, Ltd., were brought forward last evening. There was good competition for both merinos and cross-bred wools, and the catalogues were practically cleared on the basis of the prices current during the previous week. Punts and greasy merinos were specially sought. Average wools sold with spirited competition, prices ruling fully 5 per cent. dearer than the sale of last week.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES.

At the wool sales at Sydney on Monday 7,856 bales were offered, of which 7,548 were sold. Private sales totalled 776 bales. The market was strong, and last week's best prices were maintained. Merinos and crossbreds were specially sought. Good competition on the part of Yorkshire was kept up, and greasy merinos were steadily improved.

INTERESTING STOCKS.

HOME RAILS IN DEMAND.

(FROM OUR FINANCIAL CORRESPONDENT AND THE "FINANCIAL NEWS" OF TO-DAY.)

There were several features of interest in Stock Markets yesterday. Throughout the Gilt-edged market a very strong tendency prevailed. War Loan 5 were again very prominent, marking a further new record at 98¾, and closing at 98¼, a rise on the day of ¼. Other pronounced mediums of strength were Conversion Loan, which rose 1-32 to 73⅛ Victory Bonds, which improved 1-32 to 87-32, and Funding Loan —the latter quoted at 84¾ x.d.—showing a gain of ⅛. Almost equal in point of interest was the Home Railway market. Following a steady opening, a dull tone supervened, owing to profit-taking. During the latter part of the session, however, a renewed outburst of buying set in, and became very general, and the market was virtually blazing at the finish. Dealers mustered in force in the heavy market, where some sharp advances in quotations were recorded.

LONDON STOCKS ANIMATED.

WAR LOAN FIVES NEW HIGH RECORD.

The Stock markets were rather dull at the opening, but there was an increase of confidence after a time due to the renewed demand for gilt-edged securities. Two high records were established in some of the Funds. Home Rails were strong. The speculative markets, however, were rather quiet. The 5 p.c. War Loan rose ¼, and at 98¾ attained a new high record, and closed at 98¼, a rise on the day of ¼. Other pronounced mediums of strength were Conversion Loan, which improved ⅛ to 73⅛, Victory Bonds, which improved 1-32 to 87-32, and Funding Loan —the latter quoted at 84¾ x.d.—showing a gain of ⅛. Almost equal in point of interest was the Home Railway market. Following a steady opening, a dull tone supervened, owing to profit-taking. During the latter part of the session, however, a renewed outburst of buying set in, and became very general, and the market was virtually blazing at the finish. Dealers mustered in force in the heavy market, where some sharp advances in quotations were recorded.

MODERATE MINES.

CLEARING UP ON THE RAND.

Once more the gilt-edged and Home Railway markets practically monopolised attention in the House yesterday. Elsewhere business was on a meagre scale, and very little change by way of the mining section. Specialities here and there were moderately active, but, taken as a whole, these descriptions could only be described as steady. Kaffirs were much helped by a rise of 9d. to 9s. per oz. in the price of gold, and it is evidently being realised that, as was stated in this column last week, it will be some time before the Rand Clearing up industry gets back to normal. operations are, however, steadily proceeding, and in view of the substantial reduction of costs likely to be effected, there is no disposition on the part of real holders to sell. Closing prices:—

SOUTH AFRICAN.			
An-Am. Corp.	1-¼	Modder'f'n'(10)	3-¼
Ass. French	¼-⅜	Modder Deep	3-¼
Brakpan	¼-⅜	Modder'f'n'(5)	3-¼
Cent. Mining	2-2½	Modder East	⅛-¼
City Deep	2-2½	New Kleinfontein	1-1⅛
Cons. Main Reefs	3-3⅛	Nigel	⅛-¼
Consolidated Langlaagte	⅛-¼	Nourse Mines	⅛-¼
Crown Mines (10)	1-1⅛	Rand Mines	⅛-¼
Crown M'n'(10)	1-1⅛	Randfontein	⅛-¼
Do. Central	⅛-¼	Rose Deep	1-1⅛
E. Rand Mines	⅛-¼	S.A. Gold Trust	⅛-¼
E.R.P. Ferr	⅛-¼	Simmer & Jack	1-1⅛
Geduld	⅛-¼	Transv. & D.R.	⅛-¼
General Mining	2-2⅛	Transv. Gold Ex.	⅛-¼
Geversn'l M.	⅛-¼	Van Ryn Deep	⅛-¼
Johannesb'g Con.	⅛-¼	Village Deep	⅛-¼
Knight Cent.	⅛-¼	Village Main	⅛-¼
Knight's	⅛-¼	Wit'w'ter'sr'd	⅛-¼
Langlaagte Est.	⅛-¼		
Leeuwpan	⅛-¼		
Meyer & Charlton	⅛-¼		

RHODESIAN.			
Beck. Ex.	⅞-1⅛	R.B'kan Hill(5)	¼-⅜
Beck. & Motor	⅞-1	Shamva Mines	⅛-¼
Ch.B.S.A.(12/10)	⅛-¼	Tanganda	⅛-¼
Falcon	⅞-1	Vic. Falls Or.	⅞-1
Gaika Gold	⅛-¼	Wankie Colliery	⅛-¼
Globe & P.	⅞-1	Wankie Coll'y(6)	⅛-¼
G. R. Gold	⅛-¼	Zambesia Ex.	⅛-¼
Lonely Reef	⅛-¼	Zam. Min. Dr.	⅛-¼
Rezende	⅛-¼		

DIAMOND.			
De Beers(£25)	10½-¾	A. Val Elver.	⅛-¼
do. Pref.	9-10⅛	do. Pref. Ex.	⅛-¼
Jagersfontein	2⅞-3	Premier D. (2/6)	⅛-¼

TIN.			
Anglo-Con.	9/8-10/9	Nigerian(5/)	1/0-2/0
Aramaya Fran.	⅛-¼	Pahang (5/)	⅛-¼
Bat'k Prod'(5)	2-2½	Pataling	⅛-¼
Gopeng	⅛-¼	Rezog	⅛-¼
Kramat Pulai	⅛-¼	Ropp (4/)	⅛-¼
Malayan T.	⅛-¼	Siamese	⅛-¼
Rawgala	⅛-¼	Tronoh	⅛-¼

WEST AFRICAN.			
Ashanti G.(4/)	12/8-13/2	Obuasi	9/9-10/0
Fanti (5)	3/9-4/3	Taqua & Anpor.	7/6-8/6
Gold Coast Am.	16/6-17/6		

AUSTRALIAN.			
Aust. Rise	⅛-¼	Golden Horseshoe	⅛-¼
Brit. Broken Hill	⅛-¼	Kalgurli	2-2⅛
Broken Hill	1-1⅛	Nth Broken Hill	⅛-¼
Bullfinch	⅛-¼	Sulphide Corp.	⅛-¼
B. Hill Block 10	⅛-¼	Zinc Ord. (4/)	⅛-¼
Gold Mines of		do. Pref.	⅛-¼

COPPER.			
Arizona (5/)	⅛-¼	Mount Lyell	⅛-¼
Mt. Elliott (£5)	⅛-¼	Nevada	⅛-¼
Mt. Morgan	12/9-13/9	Rio Tinto (£5)	24½-25

RUSSIAN.			
Bim-Ada. Con.	5/8-6/8	Siberian Prop.	⅛-¼
Russian Min.	5/0-6/0	Spassky	⅛-¼

MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bit. Fisheries	4/6-5/0	Mm Cor. of Can.	38-42
Burma Cor.	⅛-¼	Mysore (6/)	10s-11s+½
Camp Bird Ord.	29-30	Nat'l. Min. (10/-)	5/3-5/9
Chemical & Min.	15/3-15/9	New Chenezi	39/3-40/3
Colonial Min.	12s-12s6+2½	Oregum	12/3-13/3
Esperanza	14s-15s+2½	Oversun	⅛-¼
Kirkland Lake	17/3-18/3	S. John Del Rey	12s-14s+2½
Mexico Mines	3/9-4/3	Santa Gertrudis	4/3-5/3
Minerals Separ.	8½-9	Wahi Gold	⅛-¼

* Ex div.

BUSINESS DONE.			
Brakpan	4⅞	Brit. Sth. Africa	1⅜
City Deep	3⅛	Broken Hill Prop.	2¼
Cons. Main Reefs	9⅞	Central Mining	6⅜
Crown Mines	1⅛	Colonial Mining	⅛
Geduld	¼	Cons. Main Reef	9⅞
Geversn'l Mining	¼	Consol. Mines	⅛
Kleinfontein	1⅛	Esperanza	14⅞
Knight Cent.	⅛	Fanti	3/10½
Modderfontein Deep	3⅛	Johannesburg Est.	⅛
Nourse Mines	⅛	Langlaagte	⅛
Rand Mines	⅛	Meyer & Charlton	⅛
Randfontein	1⅛	Modderfontein Deep (6/- shares)	⅛
Rose Deep	1⅛	Modderfontein New	⅛
Simmer & Jack	1⅛	Nigel	⅛
Transv. & D.R.	⅛	Rezende	⅛
Van Ryn Deep	⅛	Robinson Deep	⅛
Village Deep	⅛	Sth. Geduld	⅛
Wit'w'ter'sr'd	⅛	Wankie	⅛

(*Exceptional bargain at special price.)

OIL SHARES STICKY.

ACTIVITY IN PHŒNIX TRANSPORTS.

Chief interest in the Oil Share Market yesterday once more centred on the Transport Company. Phœnix Oil and Transport Company. Following the spurt in the late dealings on Monday, the shares opened with a burst of strength, and an active demand being experienced on the posting of a notice by the Rumeo Company that Powell's Well No. 4 Rumeo had been brought into production, and was flowing hard. The official announcement was made later in the day stating that the first flow of the well laster thirteen hours, during which period about 700 tons of oil were produced. The Rumeo property is situated a considerable distance from the Moseni area, where the Phœnix Company became in succession to the news, the shares changing hands as high as 2¼, while the final prices of 19s. 3d. left them 4d. up on the day. The advance was not fully maintained, as profit-taking operations again set in, but the shares closed to a certain amount of profit-taking. Leading descriptions again ruled steady, and a number of small lines of shares, which have little influence upon quotations, changed hands to a steady market closing with the early-hours at 2¾, the share working with a moderate demand for the account, but when the requirements of that centre had been satisfied, the price slipped back to 2¾ offered, and they left off either way at the latter price showing a loss of 3d. on the day. Shells presented a steady tone throughout the day, and served a steady tone throughout the day, and although business was small, the price was maintained at 4¾, while the 7 p.c. Preferred also closed unchanged 7/8 x.d. Trinidad Leaseholds were steadier at 2s. 3d., which is one penny above the previous quotation, but were finally ⅛ down on the day at 2s. 3¼d., while Burmah 8 p.c. Preferred were finally ⅛ easier at 24s. 7½d. Anglo-Persian were finally ¼ easier at 25s. 9d.

Closing prices:—

Anglo-Amer.	3⅞-4⅛	Do. Pref.	24s-25s
Anglo-Burma	⅛-¼	Nth. Caucasus	(10/-) ⅛-¼
Anglo-Mexico	⅛-¼	Oilfields Ex.	(6/8) 1/2-1/9
Anglo-Persian	25s-25s 9d	Oil Fields (£)	1¾-2
Do. Pref.	24s 9d-25s 3d	Phœnix	(10/-) 2¾-3
Burmah Oil	7/8-8	Rom. Con.	(2/6) 1/8-1/9
Brit. Burmah (5/)	⅛-¼	Rom. Con. Pf.	(10/-) ⅛-¼
Do. Pref.	3¾-4⅛	Rumeo Oil	(10/-) 2¾-3
Do. 6% Pf.	24s-25s	Shell Trans.	4¾-5
Do. 7% Pf.	24s 9d-25s 3d	Do. Pref.	7/8 x.d.
Brit. Burmah (6/8)	⅛-¼	Trinidad Lease.	2s 3¼d-2s 3d
Do. Pref.	3¾-4⅛	Do. 7% Pf.	24s 9d-25s 3d
Caledonian	3¾-4⅛	Do. 6% Pf.	24s-25s
Do. Pref.	24s-25s	Tank. Pf.	6/6-6/9
Do. 6% Pf.	24s-25s	Transvaal	3¾-4⅛
Do. 7% Pf.	24s 9d-25s 3d	Trin. Central	1¾-2
Dutch Pet.	3¾-4⅛	Trin. Leases	1¾-2
Eagle Pet.	3¾-4⅛	Trin. Trin.	⅛-¼
Egyptian Oil	3¾-4⅛	Trin. Trin. Pf.	24s-25s
Gen. Pet.	3¾-4⅛	Ural Caucasian	⅛-¼
Nat. Oil	1/0-1/3	Ural Ex.	⅛-¼
Nat. Oil (10/-)	3¾-4⅛	Ures Oilfields	3¾-4⅛
Havana Oil (10/-)	3¾-4⅛		
Indo Burma	2¾-3		
Kern R. (£)	2⅝-2⅞		
Lobitos	2¾-3		

* Ex div.

RUBBER SHARES INACTIVE.

The Rubber Share market was very dull, and changes were very small. Anglo-Malay fell 2s. 10½d. to 17s. 9d., and Malacca Pref. 2s. 6d. to 20s. Otherwise the changes were of little importance. The price of rubber remained at 8d. per lb. Closing prices:—

Anglo-Dutch	27/6-28/6	Mooyah Valley	12/9
Anglo-Java	17/6-18/6	Nanyuki	10/9
Anglo-Malay	17/6-17/9	Nourse	12/9
Anglo-Sum	2/9	P.P.K. (6/)	12/9
Bakap	2/9	Pahang Para.	12/9
Bayan	2/9	Pataling	12/9
Bejah	2/9	Pegoh	12/9
Bidor	2/9	Penang	12/9
Bin Kassim	2/9	Port Dickson	1/4½
Bukit Cheeam	12/9½	Rub. Estates	1/4½
Bukit Kajang	2/9	Rub. Trust	14/3—15/3
Bukit Rajah	2/9	Sabi	2/9
Bukit Sebang	2/9	Selangor	2/9
Bukit Temiang	2/9	Semenyih	14/4½
Chersonese	2/9	Serdang	12/9
Chersonese Ex.	2/9	Selesah	2/9
Chersonese Pref.	3/7½	Sungei Way	2/9
Chersonese Ord.	3/7½	Sungkai	2/9
Con. Malay	3/10½	Tanah Merah	19/7½
Consolidated	2/9	Tanjong Malim	2/9
Consolidated Trust	6/9	Tanjong Rambutan	2/9
Gen. Caoutchouc	1/4½	Tapah	2/9
Golden Hope	12/9	Tekka	2/9
Grand Central	2/9	Tuan Mining	2/9
Highlands	2/9	Tuan Rubber	2/9
Java Amalgam	1/9	Tuan Trust	2/9
Jelebu & Kuah's.	2/9	Ulu Bernam	2/9
Kamunting	2/9	Ulu Kelang	2/9
Kamunting Para.	2/9	Ulu Remis	2/9
Kamunting Pref.	2/9	Ulu Selangor	2/9
Kanthan	2/9	Ulu Tiram	2/9
Kedah Para.	2/9	Valley Rubber	2/9
Kedah Rub.	2/9	Vallambrosa	2/9
Kepitang	2/9	Vallambrosa Ord.	2/9
Kepong	2/9	Vallambrosa Pref.	2/9
Kinta Kellas	2/9	Van Dam	2/9
Kuala Lumpur	2/9		
Labu	2/9		
Langkat Rub.	2/9		
Langkat Tob.	2/9		
Lanadron	2/9		
Lenggeng	2/9		
Linggi	2/9		
Lok Kawi	2/9		
Lok. Selangor	2/9		
Malacca	2/9		
Malacca Pref.	20/-		
Manch'ter NB	2/9		
Mantoh Ltd.	2/9		
Mantoh Ord.	2/9		
Mattinnai	2/9		

INSURANCE SHARES.

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON.—Alliance New, 12/6; Alliance, 428 3/6, 23/-; Commercial Accident, 6/-; Employers' Liability, 1/4½; Law Accident, 6/-; Northern, 14/-, 13/9; Provincial, 21/-, 21/3, 21/6; Royal Exchange, 124, 6/12½; ditto 5 p.c. Pref., 20/-; Royal, 20/-; United Britain, 7/9; Insurance, 3/-; Royal Automobile, 13/-; Victory, 5/-.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL.—Alliance New, 23/-; Alliance, 428 3/6, 23/-; Caledonian, 49/-; Liverpool, 3/-; Liverpool Victoria, 2/6; Guardian, 6; London and Lancashire, 1/-; ditto 5 per cent. Pref., 20/-; Palatine, 1/-; Phœnix, 2/-; Queen, 2/-; Royal and Rock, 6/-; Royal Exchange, 124, 6/12½; United Britain, 7/9; Victory, 5/-.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL.—Alliance New, 23/-; Alliance, 428 3/6, 23/-; Caledonian, 49/-; Employers' Liability, 1/4½; Guardian, 6; London and Lancashire, 1/-; ditto 5 per cent. Pref., 20/-; Palatine, 1/-; Phœnix, 2/-; Queen, 2/-; Royal and Rock, 6/-; Royal Exchange, 124, 6/12½; United Britain, 7/9; Victory, 5/-.

IRISH TRAFFICS.

Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.—Week ending March 24, 1922.—Passengers, parcels, etc., and mails, £3,476; miscellaneous, £1,156; live stock, £1,405; merchandise, £12,156; total for week, £18,161. Aggregate to date, £309,591.

Belfast and County Down Railway.—Week ended March 24, 1922.—Passengers, etc., £4,094; merchandise, etc., £1,469—total, £5,483. Aggregate to date, £67,006.

Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway.—Week ended March 25, 1922.—Passengers, parcels, mails, etc., £1,060; merchandise and live stock, £3,036; total for week, £4,096. Aggregate to date, £59,325.

CLOSING PRICES.

The quotations in the following tables were made up at an earlier hour than, and may, therefore, vary to some extent from, those given in our comments.

CONSOLS, ETC.

Consols	55⅛-¼	3½ Treas. Bs.	97-½ + ⅛
War Loan 5%	98¼-⅜	Irish Land 3½	56-½
do. 4½	89¼-½	India 3½	60¾-1¼ + ⅛
do. 4	87¼-½	do. 2½	45¾-½
Funding Loan	84¼-⅜	do. 2½	45¾-½
Victory Bonds	87-⅛	do. 2½	45¾-½
4% Conv. Loan	73-¼	Local Loans	63-¼

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Alberta 4½	85-7	Nigeria 4	105-110
Aust. Com. 5%	98-101	N. Wales 4	95-97
do. 4½	101-3	do. 4½	102-3
Brit. Col. 4½	101-3	do. 4½	102-3
Canada 4	95-7	do. 4½	102-3
do. 4½	1020-5	S. Africa 4	95-7
Cape 3½	60-2	do. 4	95-7
Cape 4%	104-6	do. 4½	102-3
Natal 3½	54-6	S.A. Gold 5	98-100
N.S.W. 4½	82-7	Victoria 4	95-7
do. 5%	98-101	do. 4½	102-3
do. 5%	1022-3	W. Aust. 4	95-7
do. 4½	82-5	W. Aust. 4½	102-3
N. Zeal. 4	99-2	do. 5%	1022-3

FOREIGN BONDS.

Arg. Tns. 1886	97-8	Jap. 4½	102-104
do. 5%	97-8	do. 4½	1924
Brazil 5%	74-5	do. 4½	1925
do. Funding	74-5	do. 4½	1931
do. Fed. 1914	70-2	Mex. 5%	22-3
Chinese 5	73-5	Peruvian Corp.	25-½
do. 4½	73-5	do. Pref.	54-5—½
do. 4½	73-5	do. Deb.	54-5—1
do. 5%	73-5	Portuguese 3%	22-3
Egypt 4%	90-4	Russian 4%	7-9
do. Unified	67½-3	do. 5%	7-9
do. 4½	82-4	do. 5½	7-9
German 5%	2-3	Spanish 4%	71-3
Italian Rentes	12-3	Uruguay 4%	54-6

HOME RAILS.

Brighton A.	42½-3¼	Metropolitan	39-40
do. Def.	30-1	do. Pref.	55-6
do. Def. C.	1-½	do. Deb.	57-8
Glas'w. Or.	7-½	Midland Def.	48½-9
G. Central Ord.	7-8½	do. Pref.	68-9
do. Eastern	34-5	N. East. Con.	68-9
do. Pref.	36½-7	do. Pref.	68-9
do. Def.	26½-7	do. Deb.	71¾-2
G. Northern	49½-50	do. Def.	25¾-6
Hull & Barn'y	2-2½	do. 5% Pf.	79-80
L. & N. W.	59¾-1	do. 4% Deb.	58-9
do. 4% Pref.	61-2	do. 5% Pf.	79-80
L. & S. W. new Pf.	64-5	do. 4% Deb.	58-9

AMERICAN RAILS.

Atchison	108-11½	Missouri	37-½
Baltimore	42-4	N. Y. Ontario	13-7
Canadian	89-90	Southern Com.	23-4
Chesapeake	54-5	do. Pref.	59¼-½
Chicago Milwaukee	34-6	Southern Pacific	93-4
Erie	13-14	Union Pacific	136 2+½
do. Pref.	33-4		

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

Antofa. Ord.	22-4	Grand Trunk	15-½
Argentine	47-8+½	do. 4% Guar.	11-2
Arg. G.W. Ord.	47-8+½	do. 1st Pref.	16-9
Bahia Blanca	6-7	do. 2nd Pref.	8-9
Buenos Ayres Com.	1-2	do. 3rd Pref.	3¾-4½
Buenos Ayres & Rosario	20-1	do. 5% Deb.	79-80
Buenos Ayres Pacific	58-9	Mexican Ord.	1-2
Central Argentine	58-9	Nitrate Ord.	2-3
Entre Rios	20-1	Nitrate Pref.	13-14
Leopoldina	2½-3	Nitrate Deb.	2-3

BANKS.

Agricul. Exp.	41-5½	Lloyds	16-½
Anglo-Egyptian	2-2½	Lon. & Mid.	21-2
Bank N. S. W.	3¾-4½	Lon. & Prov.	6-7
Barclays (Ord.)	21-½	Lon. & S. W.	3-4
Barclays A	47-8½	Lon. Joint	12-½
Brit. Bk. Exp.	2-2½	Lon. Prov.	3-4
Brit. Bk. Overseas	2-2½	Martins	21-2
Chart. of India	11-½	Nat. Bk. Scot.	18-19

TELEGRAPHS.

Anglo-Am.	31-2	Marconi Com.	7½-7¾+9/9
Marconi Ord.	2¾-3	Radio Corp.	4¼-4⅜(7)
do. Pref.	2¾-3	do. Pref.	13¼-13⅞+⅜
Eastern	7-7½		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aboukir Land	1-1½	Lagunas Nit.	2½-3
Acrated Bread	1-1½	Linen Thread	1-1½
Allsopp Ord.	32-3	Liverpool Nit.	1-1½
do. 5% Pf.	32-3	Lombard Inv.	1-1½
Anglo. Cotton	2½-3	Mo'tosh'jPf.	2½-5½
Angola	1-1½	Maple & Co.	1-1½
Anglo-Argen.	1-1½	Maypole Def.	1-1½
Anglo-Chili	1-1½	Mex. Trams	11-13
do. Pref.	3-4	Mint Syndicate	1-1½
Armstrong, W.	1-1½	Nobel Ind.	1-1½
Armstrong, Ord.	1-1½	Nobel Explos.	1-1½
Asiatic Petrol.	1-1½	Nobel Explos. Pf.	1-1½
Bell's Asbestos	1-1½	Nobel Explos. Def.	1-1½
Bell Pref.	1-1½	Nobel Explos. Def.	1-1½
Bell Def

JAMES H. AT 110 G

TO-DAY (TU

49 LOWER BEEC
MENT HOUSE, containing 4 bedroo
(h. and a.); garden front and rear; w
by order.

7 KILLEEN ROA
lavatory, scullery; garden back and
£30 a year, leasit paying taxes.

EXECUTORS'
ARDMORE, KILL
RESIDENCE, standing on about
from 1872. Head Rent £26 16s.
A PERFECT HOUSE.
£55 PER ANNUM
Arising out of the RETAIL LIC
STREET. Held for 200 years fro
adjoining premises; sub-leased for 90
No. 140 TOWNSEN
ber, 1915, at £45 per Annum, in

FUR
11 BUSHY
HIGH-CLA
MESSRS. JAMES H. NORTH
to SELL THE FURNIT
case, by Ird. notice. Linguists; and Fu
SALE 11 O'CLOCK.

JAMES H. NOI
IN THE HIGH
KING'
IN THE MATTER OF F
76 U
IMPORTANT TO CLU
WM. MONTGOMERY and
pursuant to Order of Co
FRIDAY NEXT, 31st inst., at 12
The contents of the Restau
ALLISON IN PERFECT ORDER;
ROGERS' EP, Table Linen, STAINLE
Table Glass and China, Kitchen War
On View the Day Preceding.

ANTIQUE A
Consisting of:—French Inlaid with M
Tool Table, Sheraton Card Tables, Mo
Chippendale Beautifully-carved H
Sideboards, a Collection of Old G
and other Effects.
5 PER CENT. AUCTION FEES

MESSRS
AUCTIONEERS AN
SALE To-MORROW (W
"CHESNEY," B
ATTRACTIVE SAL
FURNITURE, U
Elegantly Carved Sideboard, with
Mahogany Dining Chairs, in leath
Mahogany, Inlaid Mirror-back Bo
Hair-cloth Settee and Chairs, Roo
Umbrella Stand, with marble slab;
Pier and Fancy Tables, Ro
Mahogany, Inlaid Kitchen Dresser
Chairs, useful Kitchen Fu

HAZLEY & COM
N.B.—OTHER INTE

THE LEINSTER GA
THURSDAY
LIB
(including Bryan's Dictionary of Paint
and other Works on Art; First Edition
of Limerick, Prezzie Hibernies, and o
and other Standard Authors.
Bookcase with Coloured Plates, inclu
paintings, Coloured Prints and Engra
Goods received on or before Friday
Catalogue of Books (ready Next
R. W. M

STORE CATTLE
EVERY THURSDAY
GANLY, SONS
Auctioneers and Live Stock
USHER'S QUAY, DU

AUCTION OF LIVE STOCK AN
200 ACRES GRAZING
WE are instructed by the Exe
Major E. C. Hamilton
DARD, on
TUESDAY, 4th A
Commencing at One o'cle
100 HEAD OF CA
Consisting, principally, of well-b
Heifers, in forward condition, the
BAY FARM HORSE, about 16½ h
to all farm and road work, and h
adding. Quick sale advised.
IMPLEMENTS, comprising Iron
Elcker, Hay Boogie, Set Grass
Crusher, about Four Dozen Roun
Pots, etc.
The GRAZING LANDS (
adjacent are well watered and shelt
fair covering of grass. They wi
Auction at 12 o'clock, in the follo
time for occupation being from
1st December next:—
Saw Pit and 8 Acres.... 30
Kellystown 43
Paddocks 54
Lawns 59
LUTTRELLSTOWN is beside
Station, and is six miles by road

GANLY, SONS &
Auctioneers and Live Stock
USHER'S QUAY, DUBLIN.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TUESDAY NEXT, 4TH APRIL.
REAL ESTATE
KILLAKEE ESTATE, RATHFARNHAM,
BY INSTRUCTIONS OF HON. HAMON MASSY.

THE ESTATE COMPRISES ABOUT 1,185 ACRES. Held in fee-simple, together with Shooting over about 1,000 Acres (Glendoo Mountain).

DEMESNE LANDS comprise about 440 Acres, with rapid mountain stream flowing through, which has been utilised to drive a Saw Mill. There are three lodge entrances. Good out-offices.

There is valuable turbary, and there are stone quarries and gravel pits on the lands.

The Shooting over Killakee, Ornagh, and Glendoo Mountains is amongst the best in Ireland.

NOTE—THIS ESTATE WILL BE OFFERED first in One Lot, and, if not sold, then in Lots to suit purchasers.

FOR CONDITIONS OF SALE APPLY TO
G. M. MEARES, Solicitor having Carriage of Sale, Molesworth street.

LEA HOUSE, PEMBROKE ROAD, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION TO PURCHASER—ATTRACTIVE DETACHED RESIDENCE, situated on the junction formed by Pembroke and Elgin roads, facing Ballsbridge. An exceptionally convenient and desirable residential position. Well built, overground basement, and two storeys over, containing, on the first floor, lofty and spacious entrance hall, drawingroom, 27ft. by 20ft.; dining-room, 21ft. by 18ft.; study and cloakroom, with lavatory basin and closet; on the second floor, 5 family bedrooms, bathroom, with first-class bath and wash hand basin and hot geyser; separate w.c.; fitted basement, containing kitchen (close range), 2 servants' rooms, morning room, scullery, &c.; electric light and Varley water (throughout); also stable and coach-house, in enclosed yard, with man's room. Frontage to Pembroke road 324ft., depth from front to rear on the west 126ft. 6in. Held for 150 years from 29th September, 1862, subject to £6 14s. 6d. per annum, adjusted.
WILLIAM KERR JOHNSTON, LL.B., Solicitor for Vendor, 9 Leinster street, Dublin.

11 VICTORIA ROAD, RATHGAR—WELL-BUILT TWO-STOREYED RED-BRICKED HOUSE, no basement, close to tram. POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. Lease 500 years from 1802. Ground rent £5. Contains 2 sitting-rooms, break-fast parlour, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 w.c.'s, servant's room, kitchen (with close range), pantries, &c.; garden front and rear.

FURNITURE SALE,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY). DELIVERY AFTER SALE.
48 LEINSTER ROAD, RATHMINES.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO. having Sold the Premises, are further instructed to SELL the FURNITURE, including—Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, Sets of Dining Chairs, Easy Chairs, Butler's Tray and Stand, Suites of Curtains, Fenders, Carpets, Mahogany Cabinet, Hall Chairs, Blue Painted Bedroom Suite, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Washstands, Bookshelves, Toilet Tables, Toilet Glasses, Bedsteads, with Spring and Hair Mattresses and Bedding, Feather Bed, &c.; Kitchen Dresser, Tables, Chairs, and Culinary Utensils.
ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE. SALE 11 SHARP.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO., Auctioneers and Valuers, 116 GRAFTON ST.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. JOHN W. BURNS, DECEASED.
ON TUESDAY NEXT, 4TH APRIL, 1922.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE,
6 CHARLEVILLE ROAD,
NORTH CIRCULAR ROAD, WITH CLEAR POSSESSION;
ALSO ANTIQUE & MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, COTTAGE PIANO, MIRRORS, ORNAMENTS, PICTURES, &c.

JAMES ALLEN and SON have received Instructions from the Executor to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, 6 CHARLEVILLE ROAD, N.C.R., on TUESDAY NEXT, 4th APRIL, 1922, the above Attractive Non-Basement Residence, held under lease dated 17th December, 1888, for a term of 250 years, at the nominal head rent of £5 15/- per annum. Poor Law Valuation, £38.

The accommodation consists of large hall, drawingroom and diningroom, with folding doors; 4 large family bedrooms, maid's room, h. and c. bath, electric light, kitchen, scullery, pantries, etc. Large w.c. at front area rear.

This is an up-to-date Two-storey Residence, and is situate on the N.C. road end of Charleville road, close to tram and cattle market.

The following attractive Household Furniture will be Sold immediately after the Sale of the House, including:—Cottage Piano, in walnut case, by D'Almaine, London; Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, Mahogany Dining Table, Easy, Arm, Wicker, and Diningroom Chairs; 2 Walnut Bookcases, Oak Hat and Umbrella Stand, Mahogany Grandfather Clock, with brass dial; Hall Blinds, 2-piece Drawingroom Suite, Marble-top Table, Mahogany Cabinet, Walnut and Mahogany Console Tables, Overmantel Mirrors, Ornaments, Pictures, Books, Brass Fenders and Sets of Fire-irons, Curbs, Flowerpot Stands, Fire Screens, Window Poles and Curtains, Drawingroom and Dog Carpets, Rugs, Slate Hearthstone, etc.

The Bedroom Furniture comprises:—Mahogany 3-Wing Wardrobe, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Mahogany and Brass Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses; 2-piece Bedroom Suite, 2-piece Satin Walnut Bedroom Suite, Bolsters, Pillows and Bedding, Linen; Mahogany Commodes, Toilet Tables, Washstands and Sets of Toilet Ware, Toilet Glasses, Gong and Beater, Stair Carpeting and Rods, Linoleum, Mats, &c.

The Kitchen and Scullery Furniture, including—Dresser, Deal Table, Tables, Chairs, Culinary Utensils, quantity of Cutlery, China, Glass, etc.

FURNITURE ON VIEW MONDAY, 3rd APRIL, FROM 10 to 4 O'CLOCK.
To avoid Overcrowding a Charge of 1s. Admission will be made on View Day and Day of Sale.
SALE OF LEASEHOLD INTEREST AT 12 O'CLOCK.
Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to
Messrs. HAYES and SON, Solicitors having Carriage of Sale, 41 Nassau street, Dublin.
For Orders to View Premises apply to

JAMES ALLEN & SON,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
43 & 44 LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.
'PHONE 74. AUCTIONS CONDUCTED IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN SOUTHERN IRELAND—
KING'S BENCH DIVISION—IN BANKRUPTCY.
IN THE MATTER OF H. W. HOEY, RESTAURANT PROPRIETOR, A BANKRUPT,
76 UPPER GEORGE'S STREET, KINGSTOWN.

IMPORTANT TO CLUB, HOTEL, & RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS.

WM. MONTGOMERY and SON are instructed by A. G. Hollinshead, Esq., Official Assignee, pursuant to Order of Court, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at GAINSBORO' HOUSE, on FRIDAY NEXT, 31st inst., at 12 o'clock punctually,

The contents of the Restaurant, comprising IRON-FRAMED PIANO, IN WALNUT CASE, BY ALLISON, IN PERFECT ORDER; Painted Tea Tables, quantity Chairs, Overmantels, NEW NATIONAL CASH REGISTER; Table Linen, STAINLESS CUTLERY, Plated Tea and Coffee Pots, Forks, Cake Stands, Table Glass and China, COPPER SHAPES, Kitchen Ware and Utensils, etc.
On View the Day Preceding. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Fees.
A. G. HOLLINSHEAD, Official Assignee, Four Courts.

WM. MONTGOMERY & SON,
AUCTIONEERS and VALUERS,
GAINSBORO' HOUSE, 24 SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN.
24th March, 1922.

FURNITURE SALE
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY). AT 12 O'CLOCK PUNCTUALLY,
AT THE SOUTH CITY FURNITURE SALEROOMS, 35 WESTLAND ROW
(NEXT ORIEL HOUSE), A CHOICE SELECTION OF
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE
AND MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS.
TERMS—CASH AND 5 PER CENT. AUCTIONEERS' FEES.

MALONEY & O'MEARA, LTD.,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
LEINSTER HOUSE, LEINSTER STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 12.30 O'CLOCK.
"CHESNEY," BELGRAVE RD., MONKSTOWN.
ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, UPRIGHT CADBY PIANOFORTE,

Mahogany Telescope Dining Table, Sets of Dining Chairs, Easy Chairs, Butler's Tray and Stand, Suites of Curtains, Fenders, Carpets, Mahogany Bookcase, Miscellaneous Books, Four-fold Screen, Bamboo Stands, Mirrored Overmantels, China, Stools in Needlework, Room and Stair Carpets, Brass Rail Fenders and Fire Brasses, Hall Chairs, Barometer, Brass Dinner Gong; Chests, Bedroom Suites, in satinwood, etc.; Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Woven Wire and Hair Mattresses, Cheval Glass, with Candelabra; Usual Kitchen Furniture, etc.
On View up to hour of Sale.

HAZLEY & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, BLACKROCK.
700 STORE CATTLE,
AT 50, PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
On TO-MORROW (THURSDAY)
at 12 o'clock.

The entries include consignments from the following well-known feeders:—Marquis of Sligo, Lord Ventry, Major Poe, Robert Bennett, M. McGrath, G. H. Atkinson, J. Firth, Thomas P. Joyce, John A. Joyce, Thomas Joyce, H. McCarthy, J. J. Kelly, J. J. Fitzsimons.

GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
HAY.
About 10 TONS of good HAY at FOXROCK, TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

GRAZING LANDS TO LET BY PRIVATE TREATY.
CO. DUBLIN—41 Acres Prime Grazing at Rathfarnham.
38 Acres and 28 Acres Prime Grazing, Cardiffsbridge, Finglas, Dublin. Full particulars, "Z 4700, Machinery," this office.
50 Acres at Rathcoole.
CO. KILDARE—22 Acres at Kilcock, in divisions of from 10 to 20 acres.
CO. MEATH—80 Acres at Kilmessan, in divisions of from 10 to 20 acres.

GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE OF COTTAGE PROPERTY, STABLE AND YARD, LATELY OCCUPIED BY
PROSPECT AV., GLASNEVIN,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 10 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, on FRIDAY, the 7th April, 1922, At One o'clock.

Lot 1.—No. 28 PROSPECT AVENUE, consisting of stable and garage, held under lease for 999 years, indemnified against rent. The stable has concrete floor, loose box, harness room, loft overhead, and sanitary accommodation. Possession of this Lot will be given to the purchaser.

Lot 2.—Yard adjoining Lot 1, with gate entrance from Prospect Avenue, indemnified from rent.

Lot 3.—24 PROSPECT AVENUE. Lease 999 years, indemnified against rent. A two-storeyed Cottage, consisting of 4 apartments, kitchen, w.c., and small yard.

Lot 4.—30, 32, and 34 PROSPECT AVENUE. Each Cottage contains 4 apartments and small yard. Lease 199 years. Rent £5. Let to weekly tenants, and producing £1 11/6 weekly.

Conditions of Sale from
Messrs. J. H. MENTON and CO., Solicitors, 9 Fleet street, Dublin.
ANDREW J. KEOGH,
Auctioneer,
10 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

SALE OF WELL-BUILT AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, with Immediate Possession.
No. 25 NOTTINGHAM STREET
(OFF NORTH STRAND ROAD),
LEASE 150 YEARS. RENT £10.
BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 10 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, on FRIDAY, the 7th APRIL, 1922.

Accommodation:—Drawingroom, Diningroom, Tiled Kitchen with Close Range and Trouble, with h. and c. water supply; 3 Bedrooms, Bathroom (h. and c.), cellar at rere, about 30 feet long.

The House is in thorough repair, requiring no outlay. There is electric light throughout. The electric fittings will be given to purchaser free of charge. Key at No. 127 North Strand road, or Auctioneer's Office, P.L.V. 618.

Conditions of Sale from
MICHAEL E. BERGIN, Solicitor, 56 Rutland square, Dublin.
ANDREW J. KEOGH,
Auctioneer,
10 LOWER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

THE BEST WAY to keep friends overseas in touch with Ireland is to send them regularly the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Price Sixpence.

MISS C. A. PHIBBS, Deceased.
"ROSLEA," BALLYBRACK.

AUCTION SALE To-morrow (Thursday), March 30, Household Furniture, comprising—Upright Piano, (Rosiner), Carpets, Mantel Mirror, Oak Pedestal Writing Table, Oak Bureau, Oak Pedestal of Drawers, Oak Sideboard, Couches, Easy and Occasional Chairs, Circular and Occasional Tables; Plated Ware—Spoons, Forks, and Cutlery; Water Colours, Inlaid and Falling-leaf Tables, Carved Hall Table, Invalid Soft Table, Oak and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Oak Chest of Drawers, Oak Washstand and Pedestal, Painted Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Child's Cot, Bedsteads, Perambulator, Dresser, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils; Presses, Garden Seats, etc. House Linen, Elder-down Quilts, Blankets; Dinner and Tea China, Table Glass, etc. On View Morning of Sale, Thursday, 30th March, 10 to 12. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

ADAM'S SALEROOMS,
19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, NORTH.
MONDAY, 3rd APRIL, 1922.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, PIANO, etc., ALL IN BRIGHT, GOOD CONDITION, and comprising Bracket Clock—ANTIQUE FURNITURE—Inlaid Sheraton Mahog. oval-carved front Sideboard; Nelson Pedestal and Enclosed Sideboards, Chippendale Mahog. Diningroom Chairs, diamond panes; Chippendale Carved Arm-chairs, claw and ball feet; Hepplewhite and other Chairs, Satinwood Settee, Sheraton Carved and semi-cir. Side Tables, Pillar and Claw and Falling-leaf Tables, Sheraton Grandfather Clock, Brass Dial, small single-fount Nest Drawers, circular-end 12-foot Mahog. Dinner Table, fine Mahog. low and straight-front Chests of Drawers, Pedestals, Easy and Occasional Chairs; Chippendale-style diamond-frame Bookcase and Curio Table; Occasional Tables, Ebon. 3-tier Walter, Mahog. Dwarf Chairs, Screens, Oak Mirror-frame and Mahog. Pedestal Sideboards; fine Mahog. 10-foot break-front Bookcase, open ditto, Corner Cabinet, Oak Hall Table, Oil Paintings, Water Colours, and Engravings; Lustre Candelabra, Axminster and Brussels Room and Stair Carpets and Rugs; Table Glass and China, Period Brass Fenders, Plated Tea Service, White Enamel and other Bedroom Suites, Mahog. and Walnut Mirror-door Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Duchess and other Pairs of Toilet Tables, Inlaid Sheraton, Mahog., and other Bedsteads; Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets, Eiderdown, and Bedding; Child's Cot, 2 Perambulators, House Linen, Books, Fancy Wicker Chairs, Gilt Mirrors, Lot of Sets of Lengths, Wearing Apparel, Sewing Machine, Fancy Goods—Pipes, Pouches, Cigarette Cases, Manicure and Vest and Stud Sets, etc. Kitchen Dresser, Furniture, and Utensils; Presses, Meat Safe, Cycle, Garden Tools and Timber Saw, etc. On View Saturday, 1st April, 10 till 1, and on Morning of Sale, 10 till 12. Sale Monday, 3rd April, at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers and Valuers,
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

28 UPPER MERRION STREET
(AND PORTION OF NO. 27),
MERRION (PRIVATE) NURSING HOME,

One of the best in the City; connection of the highest order; thoroughly equipped with the most modern fittings—operating theatre, electrically-heated, with self-filling water and dressing sterilizers; Recreation baths, w.c.'s, fixed basins; hot and cold water and electric light throughout.

Together with the ENTIRE FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

In One Lot, WITH POSSESSION, and ready for business. Capable of carrying on Lease of business.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously disposed of), at the ESTATE SALEROOMS, 17 MERRION ROW, on MONDAY, 10th APRIL at One o'clock.

The present Owner has carried on most successfully for the past 20 years on the premises the Private Nursing Home of the best class; it is well and most favourably known to the medical profession and public generally; during the past years the premises have been continually extended and renewed at heavy expense. There are in all about 50 rooms, including dining-room, hall, fine kitchen, numerous pantries, store-rooms, etc.

Included in last is a Staff House at rear of 28, containing 5 rooms, on which alone about £600 was expended in 1916.

The Furniture has been carefully selected for its present purpose.

No. 28 Upper Merrion street is held under sub-lease for 34 years and 9 months from 1907 at £100 per annum.

No. 27 (top floor thereof), communicating with No. 28, is held for 30 years from 1920 at £130 per annum, landlord paying taxes.

Inspection of the premises and inventory of the furniture, fittings, and effects may be arranged with the Auctioneers. Particulars as to title, Conditions of Sale, etc., may be had from the undermentioned Solicitors.

In the event of the bidding being insufficient for the premises, furniture and fittings, together, the premises themselves, apart from the furniture and fittings, will be offered WITH POSSESSION.

FRENCH and FRENCH, Solicitors, 7 Stephen's Green, N., Dublin.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,
Auctioneers
17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

FATTENING FARM,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

OFFERS receivable for 95a. or. 24p. of prime, well-fenced, watered Land, with good buildings, situate close to Drumree Station; held subject to a moderate rent of £94 10/-.

LEONARD, SON & CO., LTD.,
17 LOWER DOMINICK STREET, DUBLIN.

MUSIC, PIANOS, ETC.

COLLARD and Collard Upright Grand Piano for Sale, 6 Lullmores terrace, Dolphin's Barn.

GRAMOPHONES, Portable, from £5 10/—Gramophone Stores, 7 Johnston Court, Grafton st., Dublin. Records Exchanged.

GERMAN Piano, new, upright, iron frame, full trichord etc.; cheap.—M 1906, this office. 27 C

HANDSOME Pianoforte for Sale, cash or credit—John Wakefield, Little Theatre, 40 Upper Sackville street.

PIANO by superior maker Wanted; would exchange Cottage Piano, £24.—M 624, this office. 24 C

PIANO by first class player, German or British, Wanted.—M 628, this office. 24 C

PIANO for small bedroom Wanted; state age, price, etc., etc.—Wanted—M 625, this office.

PIANO of good quality and tone Wanted.—M 633, this office.

PIANO (Chollet), almost new, for Sale. Apply 32 Dorchester st.

WOODBRIDGE Pianoforte Piano, if reasonable price, wire every particular.—M 653, this office. 24 C

YOUNG Lady, first class pianist, open to accept accompaniments, dances or classes.—M 3, Kingstown.

DRESS AND COSTUME.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Higgins, 1 Aston's quay; highest prices Ladies' Gents', Children's Left Off Clothes, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth; country parcels received.

ABOUT Clothes—Highest cash prices paid for all Left Off Clothes, all kinds Jewellery, Silver Plate, Sable Coats, Furs, Gloves, Uniforms, Boots; postcard immediate attention; distance no objection. Telephone—435, Rathmines. Note only address—Wellington House, 55 Wellington quay.

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Left Off Clothes, Furniture; distance no objection.—Mrs. White, 15 Aungier street.

ABOUT Clothes—Highest prices for Left Off Clothing, Furniture, Bedding, etc.; distance no objection.—Mrs. Carey, 5 Charlemont st. and 42 Aungier st.

ALL kinds of Ladies' Gents', Children's Discarded Clothing; Jewellery highest prices given; visit immediately.—Mrs. Cohen, 15 Aungier street.

CLOTHES—Four Serviceable General Purpose Lathes, in good condition. Also several Drilling and Grinding Machines.
J. THOMPSON AND SON, LTD.,
19 Lr. Abbey st., Dublin. 24 C

BLACKSTONE Flour Mills, 24" and 16"; French Burr Stones, complete with dresses and elevators, now; also 48" and 36" Stones, Purifiers, Rolls, Turbine and Gearing, new, for Sale.—McGowan Brothers Ltd., Limerick.

CAST Iron Tank, in plates, 27ft. x 11ft. x 5ft., in good condition; holds about 9,000 gallons; for Sale.—McGowan Brothers, Store street, Dublin. 25 D

COMPLETE CINEMATOGRAPH OUTFIT, Comprising—Engine, Dynamo, Switchboard, Gaumont Projector, Resistance, Screen, Pire-proof Operating Box, Accessories, as seen running Dublin. Full particulars, "Z 4700, Machinery," this office. 26 F

FOR Sale, Upright Double Deal Frame, by McDowall, overhead; fifteen months old; in use; perfect order; very little used; can be seen running.—280, Z 4744, Press," this office. 28 F

FORDSON Tractor and 3 Furrow Plough for Sale; new; cheap.—Z 4685, Tractor," this office.

FOR Sale, Hand Winnowing Machine and light Corn Drag, in perfect order.—M. Mangan and Sons, Carlow.

FORDSON Tractor for Sale; only did few acres demonstration; cheap; £100; equal to new.—Thompson's Motor Car Co., Ltd., Great Brunswick st., Dublin. 20 X

FOR Sale, Oil Engine, 6 h.p., by the National Gas Engine Co.; can be seen at St. Columba's Seminary, Rathfarnham; offers to be received by J. J. Whelan, Electrical Engineer, Clonee.

FOR Sale, Petrol Lighting set for 300 lights, complete with engine, held under lease for 999 years, indemnified against rent. The stable has concrete floor, loose box, harness room, loft overhead, and sanitary accommodation. Possession of this Lot will be given to the purchaser.

Lot 2.—Yard adjoining Lot 1, with gate entrance from Prospect Avenue, indemnified from rent.

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(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

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